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THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE WEEKLY REVIEW
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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 257
Special Articles
China and the United States.....Hon. S. K. Alfred Sze 259
Salvaging China Industrially.....Yeh Kung-cho 261
Explaining Yuan Shih-kai .....C. F. Remer 264
China's Need for Reform in Ceramics.....
..... Hollington K. Tong 266
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs 268
Who's Who in China 269
Inaugural Meeting of Woman's Club..... 270
Men and Events 274
News from North China 276
News from Central China 284
News Summary of the Week 290
What the Ships Carry Between America and China..... 297
New Books and Publications
The Foreign Trade of the U. S. 298
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China..... 299
The United States Court for China..... 300

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THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Chinese Republic will be celebrated on the tenth of October, one month, almost to the day, before the Pacific Conference begins its sessions in Washington. Shanghai saw a large part of China's delegation off for the United States within the week. It would not be out of place for us to take stock of the present situation. We might well point out to the Chinese that their republic is really a republic in name only. We might enlarge upon this theme and say once more all the obvious things that have been said a thousand times about the conservative traditions of the Chinese people, about their illiteracy and their general unfitness for the responsibilities of representative government. We might proceed to warn China of the dangers she is in because of the divisions and internal strife that have been characteristic of her political life during the past ten years. We might point to the present quarrels among her self-appointed leaders and ask her to consider the awkward position in which she will be placed at Washington because of all these conditions. We would be saying true things, and things that need to be said, if we did so. It seems to us, however, that the tenth anniversary of the republic ought to be the occasion for a reaffirmation of the principle upon which representative government rests wherever it is found, of the principle that makes it certain that representative government, in some form, must come to be the government of every people on earth.

THE political lessons of history may be reduced to a single sentence. It is that the peoples of this world have no one to depend upon, in the long run, but themselves. They may place their destinies in the hands of a ruling class, a class of nobles, or priests, or kings, but they do it at their peril. There has been no instance in the world's history that justifies the hope that such a ruling class may be trusted to do the work of governing in the interests of the people and for the welfare of the people. The history of England is the finest lesson for those whose faith in representative government is wavering. The English people have been driven to representative government in self-defence. In no other way have they found it possible to make sure that their interests were being upheld. There is no ruling class in modern times that has gone about the task of government with more zeal and intelligence than was displayed by

men of the type of Bismark in Germany. But Germany today is a melancholy example of the results that follow the placing of the government of the country in the hands of an aristocracy and of an emperor, who considered themselves responsible to no one but themselves. If there is a better example of faithfulness to the task of government on the part of an aristocracy than that afforded by Germany it is to be found in Japan. Do those who are acquainted with the present state of things in that country care to affirm that the Japanese people may entrust their political destinies to their present rulers with perfect confidence in the future? The example of Russia under the Tsar is a better example of what may be expected of government by an hereditary aristocracy than either Germany or Japan, and Russia today is the result. Whatever changes take place in the government of Russia it seems certain that the Russian people will never again entrust their political life to a Tsar. These are but examples of the truth that no people can expect to continue to be ruled well, no people can expect to continue to be ruled for its own welfare, unless it rules itself.

THE peoples of this earth may be said to be doomed to govern themselves. Sooner or later they must come to it. If peoples that are now dependent and subject progress one of the surest results of such progress will be a greater measure of self-government. If peoples that are now under the rule of autocratic monarchs or of an hereditary aristocracy find themselves led into troubles they have no other remedy than that of representative government. There is no refuge from self-government. It must finally be chosen by all of us. It is this principle that makes the Chinese Republic something for the Chinese people to hold to now that they have it if only as an ideal and as a hope. They cannot go back, for where are they to find rulers? However great may be the faults and the evils of a republic, there is every reason for the Chinese to believe that any other form of government would be worse for them. If the Chinese people have learned even one thing from the ten years of the Republic they are so much nearer the final goal than a people who have been content to remain under the paternal care of kings, lords and emperors. The learning of a single, and that the slightest, principle of self-government is to be preferred to the apparent peace and good government that leads to such an end as Germany came to in the years after 1914. The Germans of the first ten years of this century lived in a fool's paradise. Any real lesson in the need for self-government, and the Chinese are receiving daily lessons in this, lessons administered by tuchun and soldier, is worth more than years of fancied security under a Tsar. A republic is not the easiest thing for China, nor is a republic a pleasant thing for many peoples. It is—and this is the important point—an unavoidable thing. This is just as true for China as it is for the West. In the light of this truth we must judge the Chinese Republic and not in the light that is cast upon the republic and its troubles by current events. Though China loses the immediate things she is after at Washington, though she is placed in a hopeless situation in diplomatic negotiations, though she goes through ten more years of civil war, still the republic is justified because none of its critics can point to a better way to secure the blessings of welfare and progress than by means of a republic.

UPON the tenth anniversary of the Chinese Republic, the American republic desires to assure the Chinese people that the West has never found any substitute for representative government. Just as there is no royal road to learning so there is no royal road to national welfare. The peoples of this world have no one to depend upon but themselves and the American republic looks with pleasure upon every step, however small, which the Chinese take toward the acceptance of this truth and toward action upon it. This does not mean that a republic is a guarantee of continued independence to China. But it does mean that now or a hundred years from now, if the Chinese people are progressing they will be progressing toward a representative government. Ten years is but a short time in the life of a people and in its first ten years of republican rule China has resisted the force of reaction in the person of the president of the republic himself. America has every desire to see China press on toward republican institutions, for whether the peoples of this world like it or not they must come to see that they are dependent upon themselves alone.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE Chinese General Chambers of Commerce opened in Shanghai on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 5, with twelve of the eighteen provinces of the nation represented, and with delegates from the remaining six expected within a few days. The provinces present are: Chihli, Hupeh, Honan, Hunan, Shansi, Anhwei, Szechuen, Yunnan, Fukien, Kiangsu, Shantung and Chekiang. Indications are being given that even though the nation is divided and torn by political disorder and strife that the business community of the country can still come together on equal terms for a discussion of their interests. But such an assembly has yet to demonstrate that it can do any more than deliberate. The business men of China have up to this time been too timid and self-effacing, paying tribute in cold cash to the overbearing and dominant militarists rather than assume the responsibility for a movement to bring order out of chaos. They have been too willing to let their city, their province and their country overlords run things in a governmental way. They have been too backward to refuse to accept even commercial practices which have been detrimental to their own businesses and to the commerce of the country. It may be that the merchants have not as yet felt their power in the nation but the time has arrived when they should realize the vast influence for good that can be exerted by the commercial bodies, in business practices, in the reformation of the politics of China and in the part at the intercourse of the nation with the world.

IT has been aptly said that what China needs is an active interest in political and commercial conditions upon the middle class. The moment has come when such an interest can be asserted by the national assembly of the chambers of commerce. Questions of serious import are crowding one on the other for consideration. However, if the present national meeting does no more than to start a successful movement for the abolition of likin and the so-called transit taxes, collected thousands of places in the country and supporting swarms of ne'er-do-wells, it will have established itself as one of China's greatest assets. At the present moment flour mills in the city of Shanghai are active in the American market in their demand for wheat, the raw material with which to operate, and this in a country whose chief

function is agriculture. China should be producing enough wheat for her own needs and for the needs of all those countries of the world who demand the grain, yet she is forced, through taxes to ask for grain for domestic consumption from a foreign nation. And the answer to the reason why is likin. Unable to obtain transit passes as are given to foreign firms, Chinese importers of wheat from the interior are held up at every crook and turn of the transportation of the grain to the city of Shanghai by tax officers seeking 2 percent here, 5 percent there, and a varying percentage between. The result has been that the ultimate price of the grain by the time it reaches Shanghai is prohibitive and high enough to make the importation of it from a country some 5,000 miles distant profitable. The same condition, with a few contributing factors, is true on occasions in the cotton markets. How long will the Chinese merchants permit their commerce to be killed by unfair and unnecessary taxes which could not obtain in any other civilized country in the world. This is only one of the problems confronting the Chinese merchants and commercial men. There are many others of a similar nature.

China and the United States*

BY HON. S. K. ALFRED SZE
Chinese Minister to the United States

WHEN Hon. John Hay, the illustrious Secretary of State of the United States of America, uttered the statement now nearly a quarter of a century ago that—

> "whoever understands China socially, politically, economically, religiously, holds the key to the world's politics for the next five centuries,"

he uttered a prophesy that is becoming an established fact much more rapidly than even Mr. Hay foresaw. This prophesy had the effect of an admonition to his fellow countrymen of highest importance and we need do no more than refer to the coming Conference on Disarmament and Pacific-Far Eastern Problems, to understand fully its significance. The Problems of the Pacific are America's problems just as truly as they are problems for every other country bordering on the great western ocean and let us hope and pray that *mutual understanding* as suggested by Mr. Hay may provide the means for peaceful settlement.

If we need more prophetic advice we find that Mr. Roosevelt, when he made the proposal for the construction of the Panama Canal, said:

"The Mediterranean era died with the discovery of America. The Atlantic era is now at the height of its development and must soon exhaust the resources at its command. The Pacific era, destined to be the greatest of all, is just at its dawn."

Then if the American people need a further hint as to their destiny on the Pacific, we find it in the words of Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State some sixty years ago, when Alaska was incorporated into the United States:

> "The Pacific Ocean, its islands and its vast region beyond, will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter."

It is unnecessary for me to tell an audience in Baltimore, New York, Providence or Boston about the possibilities of the commerce of Asia. For a long period of eighty years preceding yourCivil War, the clipper ships from these Atlantic seaboard cities dominated the coastal trade of China, and these ships not only participated in the trade between China and America but they also participated to a great extent in the trade between China and Europe. I am informed that at least one of these old importing and exporting firms is still in existance in Baltimore and you do not have to go far in Boston to find traditions of this old profitable trade that existed when America was a sea-faring nation. Out in China we have nothing but pleasant memories of the time when American shipping men and merchants were a factor in our commerce and it is only in the last few years that the last of these old firms, Russell and Company, passed out of existance. In Shanghai today the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is docking its ships on wharves now owned by a Chinese steamship company that formerly saw the clipper ships from Baltimore, if you please, tied up alongside. It was the frequency of the Stars and Stripes in our seaports in those days that caused our people to call you the "Flowery Flag" people, a name which still persists in our written characters.

The trade of those days consisted chiefly of tea and silk. It was tea from China that participated in your so-called "Boston Tea Party." But in the period from 1865 to the beginning of the European War, America ceased to be a factor in the trade of China. The trade was unimportant, never amounting to more than sixty or seventy millions a year, and not amounting at any time in the period to more than 8 or 9 percent of China's total foreign commerce, the greater majority of it going to Europe. You were too busy developing the great resources of your own continent to have any great interest in the foreign trade of the Orient. Such products of the Far East that you needed in your industries, you were content to purchase through the merchants of Europe who dominated the trade, and it was only a few of your surplus products that you sold to China and even much of this trade was handled by European merchants.

I recently read in the *Congressional Record* a statement by a member of Congress to the effect that, "America couldn't afford to neglect the trade of a billion people." Now that was a significant statement and I want to tell you that nearly half of those billion souls live in my country, the Republic of China. And it is more significant when you know that the Chinese people live in a land that is territorially one-sixth larger than continental United States. The standard of living in China is much lower than it is in the United States, and outside of agriculture, our country is largely undeveloped. Geographically China occupies a stretch of territory that greatly resembles the United States. Our Manchuria and Mongolia greatly resemble your Nebraska and the Dakotas and produce much the same products. Your old geographies used to speak of Kansas and Oklahoma and western Texas as the "great American desert," and this is just about as accurate as statements that now credit great stretches of China's northwest as being a desert. It only requires the ingenuity of man armed with modern scientific methods of agriculture and transportation to make our vacant stretches blossom as you have made your great West blossom and produce. Transportation was the most important element in the civilization of your own continent. Modern transportation is the greatest crying need of China. And then to the southward China stretches almost to the tropics just as your Florida, and Texas and California and your Department of Agriculture is just discovering that many of our plants and products of the soil grow just as luxuriantly on this side of the Pacific as they do on our side.

* An address delivered before the Foreign Trade Club of Baltimore, Md., September 2.

China has always been an agricultural nation and I have it from one of your agricultural experts that your scientists can not teach our farmers a great deal about scientific agriculture. Our farmers do not know a great deal about scientific agriculture as such, but they have learned after some forty centuries of trial and experience how to keep their soil productive so that in normal times we feed a population more than four times as large as your own. There is farm land in the great Yangtsze Valley of China that has been farmed continuously for nearly 4,000 years, and it is still highly productive. You can teach us a great deal about reclamation, flood and famine pervention and much more on the improvement of the quality of our products, but you can learn a great deal from our farmers on how to keep your soil productive.

The United States of America up to a quarter of a century ago was an agricultural nation. Most of your luxuries of manufactured products came from Europe. There are still standing buildings in New York City that got their structural steel from England. In New England you will find many cotton mills that got their machinery in Europe and are still using it. It is only in the last quarter of a century that you have become an industrial nation, have become industrially self-sufficient to such a point where you are not only supplying your own needs, but are beginning to sell abroad. As your population increases and as your people turn more and more to industrial pursuits, you will come to depend more and more upon our raw products for your needs and the sources of raw products of Asia have scarcely been touched. As America has been the world's granary in the past, so China will become the world's granary of the future.

But China is also becoming industrial. Although our industries are still largely on a household, one-man or family basis, we are beginning to manufacture for our own needs. Naturally we begin with the coarser grades. Thus again, China's becomes one of your greatest potential customers. We need you in our industrial growth and we want to learn from your experience in large management and construction. Ten years ago there was not a single American-made cotton spinning or weaving machine on the continent of Asia. Today we have dozens of modern cotton mills using your machinery exclusively. I know of one firm in New England that has sold more than thirty million dollars worth of cotton working machinery in China in the last five years and we would take all you produce if you would let us have it. There was a period when China bought most of her cotton goods from America, but you permitted Europe to undersell you and drive you out of our markets.

China is nothing more than a *young, old nation.* For years we have been awakening to the spirit of the West and then the European War came along and quickened our awakening. It will require several years for the West to realize the changes wrought in the Orient by the World War. There are material changes, many of which will have to be rectified before we can have permanent peace, but the greatest change is in the psychology of our people. After our first contact with the West and then as a result of the aggressions of the West upon our territory and our civilization, we thought the progress of the West was all typified in the word "Force," Now we are beginning to learn that there is something vastly greater and more significant in the scientific development and advancement of the West and we find that something to be not different from the principles of our own great sages and philosophers. In this new understanding we hope to find a common meeting ground of East and West that will be mutually profitable.

China as a field for American commercial development: In a recent legislative report on a measure now in the United States Congress, designed to simplify the trading of American merchants in China, I find the following paragraphs:

"Before the European War there were only three or four important American firms located in China and our percentage of China's foreign trade amounted to but 6 percent, the balance going to Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan with small amounts to various other countries. Under the stimulus of the War and also due to the fact that European markets were closed, American merchants were able to gain a substantial foothold in the foreign commerce of China, our percentage at the present time being about 17 percent or $287,000,000 for the year 1919. The number of American firms interested in China, as indicated by the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, has increased from 48 in 1915 to 313 in 1920.

"The great majority of these companies are small firms who represent manufacturers in the United States and they are pushing the sale of American products such as machinery, hardware, cotton and cotton manufactures, food products, motor cars, typewriters and office supplies, wearing apparel such as shoes, underwear and hosiery, shirts and collars and other clothing materials, paints and varnishes, building equipment, such as lumber and nails, electrical equipment, locomotives and freight cars, general railroad equipment, such as rails, bridge materials, and timber, dyes and chemicals, kerosene, tobacco products, and products of our mines such as iron and steel, which are used for construction purposes. China at her present stage of development constitutes a market for practically everything produced in America and her markets are expanding rapidly."

Now these words were written by an American Congressman in support of a legislative measure now before Congress. As a representative of the Chinese government in the United States I can subscribe to this statement. Then a little further along in the same report I find the following significant paragraph:

"Hundreds of Chinese young men who have been educated in our colleges and universities and engineering schools are anxious to cooperate with Americans in the development of China, using American materials, but they are debarred by our failure to enact legislation providing the machinery for cooperation. In short we have educated these young men in our ways of doing business, but when it comes to actually doing business we shortsightedly permit them go to the British and Japanese."

Now that is a statement that should provoke serious thought in the minds of American business men everywhere. If Chinese business men want to trade with Americans, and Americans want to trade with the Chinese merchants and there is something that is preventing that desired cooperation, certainly it should be the duty of Americans as well as of Chinese to examine into the reasons.

Here in the United States as merchants and manufacturers you have learned the value of good will as a business asset. You expend annually thousands of dollars in the creation of that psychological element called "good will." Do you realize that out in China America has an asset of "good will" that extends throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. I can do no more than quote your own Commercial Attache in China, Mr. Arnold, in the

statement that the word "American" is an open passport throughout China. We do not have to go far in finding the reason. We have American altruism and disinterestedness toward China typified in your Open Door Policy; in your return of the surplus of the Boxer Indemnity which has enabled us to educate thousands of our best young men and women in your institutions of higher education; and later on in your interest in our troubles pertaining to Shantung, our sacred province and birthplace of our civilization; and still more in the present, the invitation of President Harding to China to participate in the Conference on Pacific-Far Eastern Problems. China knows that America harbors no designs upon China's territory, that you have no desire to exploit our people for selfish ends. You have shown your altruism in your relations with the Philippines, an island territory very close to China and a territory where Chinese merchants have received such a square deal that they do a considerable proportion of the internal business of the islands, acting as invaluable agents in the sale of American goods and the assembling and preparation of the native products for your markets. And then there is another example of your American altruism that has not been wasted on China. I refer to your relations with Cuba. You gave your life blood and much of your treasure in freeing Cuba from foreign domination. Then you gave a great deal more of your treasure in helping Cuba to get on her feet. You eliminated famine and disease from the island. You helped the Cuban people to establish a government of their own. Then what did you do? You got out of Cuba bag and baggage and returned the land to its own people with a "God's Speed" and blessing for their future. You did not quibble about getting out. You did not ask the Cubans to repay you for the whole cost of the war which resulted in their liberation. You didn't even ask them to repay you for making their country sanitary and healthy. Now you always stand ready to help them when they are in trouble. I assure you this lesson is not lost to the world. It's a living force! China wants to trade with this kind of a customer, a customer who believes that both sides gain in an honest business transaction. She would rather trade with such a customer as is typified in the American spirit than with the type of customer who wants to dominate China politically and economically and take her resources away to enrich another at China's expense.

Now China is having her troubles as all nations have had in changing their form of government. America had her troubles and did not become a unified force until quite recent times. China's transition from an ancient form of government to a modern form of democracy has been complicated by outside influences and aggressions of which you have been practically free. We have a tremendous territory with only 7,000 miles of railroad in comparison to your 260,000 miles. We have a vast population and a problem of modern education nothing short of colossal.

We have your friendship; now we want your assistance and we believe that we can make it pay you in money—yes—but in many other ways of far greater importance than mere money.

Salvaging China Industrially*

BY YEH KUNG-CHO
High Industrial Commissioner

FOR the past few months the export of Chinese goods has been exceedingly dull. Investigations of the commercial conditions at Shanghai, Hankow and other places of importance have resulted in the discovery of the following reasons for the present standstill in the Chinese export business:

(1) Since the termination of the European war, the buying power of various countries has become much less than before.

(2) In Europe, the commercial markets have suffered a great deal from the financial stringency.

(3) The various countries still have large quantities of Chinese goods in stock and are unable to disposed of them in a short time.

(4) Owing to the drop in exchange unfavorable to Chinese merchants, the import business in China has become stagnant and, in consequence, the exporters in China are suffering from inactiveness of their working capital.

Although these unsatisfactory conditions are having a general bearing upon the world commerce and China is not the only country suffering, we must make every possible effort to remedy the situation. According to opinions expressed by many Chinese leading business men, by carrying out the following measures a remedy will be effected:

(1) *Abolish the Likin System and increase the import duty.*

It has been generally recognized that the collection of likin is a faulty taxation. Ever since the stipulation to abolish the likin system in the Mackay Commercial Treaty, the Chinese merchants have been eagerly looking forward to the actual carrying out of this beneficial act and the complete doing away of these burdensome obligations. When the Tariff Revision Commission sat at Shanghai a few years ago, the members representing the different treaty nations passed a resolution that the Chinese government should be requested to abolish the likin system immediately. The Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China, in their annual conference in 1920, held a similar view and expressed the same to the Chinese government through their Minister in Peking.

It is to be noted that after the abolition of likin the country's revenue will be lessened by the following amounts:

a. Principal likin collection	$39,250,000
b. Railway goods transit duty	2,220,000
c. Regular and miscellaneous inland duties	11,720,000
d. Lo Ti Shui	1,600,000
Total likin collection	$54,790,000
Assuming 10 percent for collection expense	5,479,000
The net loss in the national revenue	$49,311,000

With the doing away of likin, it is intended to abolish six-tenths of the existing native customs. This will involve a decrease of $7,770,000 in the country's revenue. Therefore, the total loss of revenue through the complete abolition of likin and the partial abolitionof native customs will be $57,080,000.

Now let us see to what extent by increasing the import duty the above loss can be compensated. Article Eight of the Mackay Treaty states that measures shall first be devised for the increase of the import duties of the foreign goods to 12½ percent—increasing the effective 5 percent by one and one-half times—such an increase to compensate

* Translated from Chinese.

the loss arising from the abolition of likin. The original customs tariff was far from being effective. In 1918 it was revised by taking as a basis for revision the average price of commodities of the five years from 1912 to 1916. This revised tariff when analysed with reference to the average price of commodities of the recent years shows a duty rate of no more than 3.3 percent. (The original tariff showed an effective 4 percent in 1912; 3.098 percent in 1913; 3.096 percent in 1914; 3.06 percent in 1915; 3.013 percent in 1916.)

The average annual revenue from import duty of the five years from 1912 to 1916 was Tls. 16,760,000. Deducting from it one-fifth of this amount, being duties collected according to the actual value of the goods imported, the remaining Tls. 13,410,000 was the proceeds collected by the tariff list. Taking the latter figure as a basis and supposing that the tariff had been readjusted to an effective 5 percent consistent with the average price of commodities of the recent years, the proceeds to be realized would then be Tls. 20,320,000, and adding Tls. 3,350,000, which is the collection made according to the actual value of goods imported, it would make a total of Tls. 23,670,000 Now, if the import duty is raised by one and one-half times, in other words from 5 percent to 12½ percent, in conformity with the provision of the Mackay Treaty, the proceeds from the import duties would reach the amount of Tls. 59,175,000.

But through the abolition of likin there will be cut off the proceeds from the collection of inland transit dues which has amounted to Tls. 2,210,000. This amount has therefore to be deducted from Tls. 59,170,000, thus leaving a balance of Tls. 56,965,000. Furthermore, the net proceeds realized by an effective 5 percent—23,670,000 taels—will still have to be reserved to meet the indemnity and other loan services. The difference of the latter two figures therefore gives the net amount from the increase of import duty, to be applied for compensating the loss arising from the abolition of likin. It is Tls. 33,295,000 or $49,930,000 against $57,080,000, showing a deficit of $8,051,000, which is comparatively not a big sum.

The importance of the whole problem lies in the question of whether the treaty nations will readjust the customs tariff and raise the rate to an effective 5 percent consistent with the price of commodities in the first instance and then raise the 5 percent by as one and one half times, in other words to 12½ percent. In the event of a failure to do this, no efforts will be possible to accomplish the abolition of likin on the one hand and to increasing import duties on the other hand to counteract the resultant loss.

It is the practice in foreign countries in the drawing up of their tariff rates that articles classed luxuries are subject to very heavy duties and such imported goods as are useful and advantageous to home industries are generally lightly taxed, if not wholly exempted. China could do the same if she was not deprived by various treaties of the freedom of self-determination in customs tariffs. But it seems possible that after the abolition of likin and the increase of import duty, China can effect some measure on the same principle as mentioned above as long as 12½ percent provision is not flanked. The duty on those articles, for the supply of which we have to depend upon foreign imports, and which constitute the essential requirements of chemical and other industries in the country, should be reduced to the lowest possible minimum rate. The taking of such a step will serve to show the sincerity of the Chinese government in its effort to develop native industry and to make the other nations believe that China is not merely after an increase of revenues at the expenses of foreign merchants. Moreover, such a measure will result in the possible gaining of the sympathy of foreign nations on the day when China enters into negotiation with treaty nations for the total withdrawal of all restrictions imposed upon China in connection with her maritime customs.

These articles of foreign imports upon which duties will be imposed at low rates can be divided into four classes, according to their nature and scope of usefulness:

Class A—Hemp, hops, India rubber, gutta-percha, sulphur, stearine, white wax, wood pulp, sheep wool, fuel oil, etc.

Class B—Cotton, chemical manures, gypsum, match-making materials, buffalo and cow hides, etc.

Class C—Malt, coal, coke, chemical products, glue, aniline, colors, emery and carborundum powder, gunny and hessian cloth, canvas and cotton duck, etc.

Class D—Groundnut, bran, aluminum, yellow metal, iron, steel, lead, tinned plates, metal pipes and tubes, tinfoil, bags of all kinds, ivory, etc.

The following table shows the approximate value of the imports of the different classes and their proceeds of duty collection by assuming the rates of 3 percent, 5 percent, 7½ percent and 10 percent for classes A, B, C, and D respectively.

Class	Annual Value of goods imported	Rate	Amount of proceeds realized
A....	Tls. 1,980,000	3 percent	Tls. 60,000
B....	11,540,000	5 ,,	,, 580,000
C....	25,600,000	7½ ,,	,, 1,920,000
D....	62,220,000	10 ,,	,, 6,220,000
	Hk. Tls. 101,340,000		Tls. 8,780,000

By imposing upon the total annual value of imports a uniform duty of 12½ percent, the proceeds of collection will amount to Tls. 12,160,800. A loss of only Tls. 3,830,000 or Tls. 5,740,000 will be incurred through the adoption of the grade system as mentioned above. This sacrifice is cheap inasmuch as the benefit to be gained in the development and interest of the native industries will be tremendous.

(2) *To resume trade with Russia and Germany.*

Owing to proximity and unusual length of common boundary that exists between Russia and China, a very close commercial relationship was maintained before the war. But for the past few years, industrial and agricultural conditions in the Eastern Russia have been totally upset and the people there have had to depend upon the East for their supply of staple food. What is worse is that all the transportation mediums and distributing organs which were engaged in the trade between the two countries have been closed down. In the past few years, the Chinese merchants in Russia have suffered enormous losses owing to the financial disorganization of that country. For these and other reasons almost all of the Chinese merchants have stopped trading with the Russian people and on Russian soil. However, the turning point is being approached for merchants from different parts of the world are taking advantage of the situation and have come to the Far East with the intention of starting business dealings with the Russian people. At this important time if our merchants still remain pessimistic and the government does not make an effort to recover its former relationship with Russia, it can be positively said that China will never have an

opportunity in the future to regain her commerical field in that country.

Before the war a large percentage of Chinese exports went to Germany, especially those shipped from Hankow where sometimes 75 percent of the goods exported was for that country. The Germans are generally recognized as having distinct business ability and Chinese merchants like to deal with them. Although for certain reasons, it is still impossible to start direct trade with foreign countries, we should endeavor to occupy as much of the commercial field in Europe as possible. In view of the former commercial relation with Germany, it is now time for China to make an effort to extend her commercial influence in that country, as a preliminary measure to an increase China's export business. Moreover, Germany is badly in need of imported goods and she needs them for the industrial reorganization necessitated by the results of the recent war. Raw materials from China will have a special demand there. Since last year, large quantity of Chinese exports have already been shipped into that country, which illustrates Germany's eagerness to obtain goods from outside.

No time should be lost by the government to resume trade with Russia and Germany at this critical time when all the nations are competing strongly for commercial fields. Any delay in this matter will result in a tremendous decrease in the Chinese export business in the near future.

(3) *To encourage such industries for which raw material can be obtained in China.*

At this time when all lines of trade in Europe are at a standstill, China is suffering much from the inactivities of her export business. It is unlikely that the European countries will recover their former commercial status in the near future. The only thing that China can do to compensate herself is to start such industries as can obtain the required raw material in China. As a preliminary measure to this, two things should be done. (1) An investigation of the quantity and quality of the production of raw materials Information is decidedly lacking as to the agricultural conditions of the different provinces and their special products. The office of the High Industrial Commissioner has prepared a number of blank forms for this purpose and the same will be sent to all the chambers of commerce throughout the country, who will undertake the investigation and have the forms properly filled and sent back to the former. Finally a report will be carefully compiled which will serve as a basis upon which the policy of encouraging native industries can be built. (2) A study of the improvement conversion by manufacture of raw materials. Industrial experts will be employed by the Industrial Commissioner to study various kinds of raw materials collected from all over China, and find out to what an extent they can be best utilized, to devise means for their improvement and to render such assistance as is necessary to the farmers and manufacturers in the matter of selecting good materials and adopting efficient methods.

(4) *To bring the financial and industrial establishments into close connections:*

The general principle of banking is to ease the financial market of the country and to assist in the development of native products and industries. It should be exercised more actively in this country which is still in an infant stage from the industrial point of view. China's future industrial development depends almost wholly upon the good services of the banking establishments. Therefore the domestic banks should be earnestly requested to pay special attention to the industrial side of their business and to give a special rate of interest on the industrial loans. To protect their own interests, the banks should keep themselves well-informed as to the credit ratings of the persons applying for such advances

(5) *To start auxiliary facilities for the transportation of goods*

The facilities of transportation have had a great bearing on the country's commerce. There are many ways to facilitate goods transportation, one of which is the issuance of loans to merchants by banks against bills of lading. For instance, a merchant at place A sells his goods to a merchant in place B. As soon as the goods have been delivered to the warehouse at A, the seller can secure a loan from the banks at A on presentation of the bill of lading. When the goods have reached the place B, the buyer makes payment to the bank in exchange for the bill of lading with which he takes delivery of the goods purchased. Moreover, such an arrangement will place the buyer in a position to sell the goods purchased to a third party even before the goods have actually been delivered. Under the same principle, the railways will have initiated a responsible transportation system.

(6) *To improve the silk business.*

Though the silk is one of the principal exports of the country, the business is at its dullest at present. Ever since the war, steamers bound for European countries have not been sailing regularly and silk cannot be exported in that direction as freely as in preceding years. This has a bad effect upon our silk business. Now foreign silk has gradually gained the market in place of Chinese silk. Recently silk godowns in Shanghai burned with a loss of Tls. 7,000,000 which aggravated the situation. With a lack of capital and sharp competition on the part of foreign goods, the prospects of the exportation Chinese silk becomes duller every day. Since the government has no special funds with which to support the silk merchants, it may be requested that the duties levied on the silk for a certain period of time be refunded to them by the government so as to relieve the present strain. A silk inspection station should be established to examine the silk before exportation and the Chinese Consuls in foreign countries should be requested to examine and report the condition of silk consumption in their territories with a view to improving the Chinese silk market.

(7) *To improve the oil and bean business.*

Bean and oil were formerly the principal agricultural products that China used to export to Europe, Japan and America. But since the spring of last year, the sales have been growing smaller and smaller. According to the Customs reports for the past years, the value of oil exports, such as bean oil, cotton seed oil, sesamum seed oil, wood oil, and so on, amounted to Tls. 40,000,000 annually, and the bean exports, such as broad beans, cotton seeds, ground nuts, vegetable seed, also amounted to Tls. 40,000,000 Now such exports have become insignificant. The merchants engaged, in this business are losing money. It is requested that the duty on these goods be either exempted or reduced. With the reduced cost, these goods may gradually recover the foreign market.

(8) *To reduce the duty on wheat bran export.*

For the encouragement of the Chinese flour, it has been exempted from the payment of likin and customs duty. So it would not be fair for the government to levy an ad valorem tariff on the wheat bran which is exported as fertilizer or as cattle food. However, a reduced tariff is possible. Recently the flour mills have gradually developed and the output

of the wheat bran has correspondingly increased About 100,000 bags of wheat bran cannot be consumed locally and are not exported owing to the imposition of a customs duty, are now stored at Shanghai. Hence, the duty on the bran should be reduced, or no merchant will export it and no revenue on the goods can be collected.

(9) *To create confidence in the trade of grain, furs and hides.*

Grains compose the principal exports of Hankow and the foreign dealers are particular in demanding goods of a standard quality in dealing with Chinese merchants. In the recent years the native sellers have lost the confidence of their foreign customers owing to an adulterating and moistening of goods by the sellers for the purpose of increasing their weight as well as the quantity. Sometimes the percentage of adulteration has reached 20 percent.

Large consignments of furs and hides used to be shipped to foreign countries from the North China ports. But in the past few years the business in this lines has been unusually dull. According to foreign dealers in furs and hides, the defects which have made the hides, and furs from China unpopular are that the former contain a large quantity of sand and dirt which are purposely put on them by sellers at the original market or by sellers on the way of transit and the latter are generally saturated with moisture. These underhand practices have caused a contempt on the part of the foreign buyers of furs and hides of Chinese production and in consequence the export of these articles has declined. The present remedy which it is not too late to effect, is to entrust the chambers of commerce of the different commerical centers throughout China with the duty of persuading the producers to do away with such illegal practices and warning them of the evil consequences of them. Besides, a system of mutual supervision between the producers or sellers of the same profession should be started.

(10) *To develop the egg industry.*

Egg products is one of the principal exports of China and used to have a very good sale in America. In the recent years, however, there has been almost no demand for them with the exception of liquid yolk, a fair quantity of which is being exported to England from time to time.

Egg products exported from Hankow generally come by rail from Honan where there are numerous egg factories. Although the conditions of sale depend upon the demand of the foreign market, the cost of production has great deal to do with the business. Our effort to develop the egg industry will depend somewhat on a reduction in its producing cost by giving to the egg merchants reduced freight rates and better facilities generally for transportation. Such a measure will help indirectly to increase the quantity sold to no small extent, in consequence of which both the merchants and the country will profit.

Explaining Yuan Shih-Kai

BY C. F. REMER

WHEN Mr. J.O.P. Bland writes a book(1) about China, there is no need of a review. Those who are interested are obliged to read it and those who are not may be led to take an interest for Mr. Bland brings to his knowledge of the subject great powers of clear exposition and that rare gift, a power to write good prose. As a writer of English, Mr. Bland has a way with him. He does not baldy remark, to give a single example, that he refrains from uttering an excusable, I told you so; "I have no wish," he expresses it "to flourish the prophet's mantle, or to drag coat tails of complacency." In the second part of his book Mr. Bland allows his literary powers free play and he has created some of the finest impressionistic essays on the Far East that are to be found in a long year's reading. It is with the first part of Mr. Bland's book, however, that we are concerned here and with those chapters in particular in which he undertakes to explain what has happened in China since the revolution of 1911.

(1) *China, Japan and Korea, by J. O. P. Bland, Scribners; New York; 1921.*

The Chinese Republic is now ten years old and its first five years were dominated by the figure of the man who called himself the "Great President." The historian who can explain the rise and fall of Yuan Shih-kai, can explain the most important developments in China from the tenth of October, 1911, to the June day on which President Yuan passed away. Mr. Bland makes the attempt. The result in his case is so different from that in the case of Mr. Putnam Weale that it is worth while to bring the two together and see what may be learned from this comparison of unlikenesses. Mr. Weale's explanation of what he calls "The Enigma of Yuan Shih-kai" is to be found in his book, *"The Fight for the Republic in China."* The comparison will be made by asking two questions of Mr. Bland and of Mr. Weale, the first question being, "Why did Yuan Shih-kai succeed?" and the second, "Why did Yuan Shih-kai fail?"

Before proceeding with the answers to these questions it is necessary to pause for a protest or two. Both Mr. Bland and Mr. Weale believe that the fundamental causes of China's troubles are economic rather than political. With this statement of the matter we have no quarrel. The problem of population which certainly lies near the heart of these troubles is an economic problem, though it is also a problem of social customs and traditions as well as of religious and family ideals. It is one thing, however, to say that the fundamental causes of China's ills are economic and quite a different thing to make a reckless use of private economic advantage as an explanation of all things that one happens to disagree with, and Mr. Bland is guilty of doing so. Mr. Bland speaks of Mr. Weale as an "optimist *de métier*." Mr. Bland quotes Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau upon the unsatisfactory position of the returned student in China. Dr. Tyau points out that the returned student finds it difficult to get a place, that in many cases he might as well have stayed at home instead of going abroad for academic or professional training. The quotation ends with the following sentence from Dr. Tyau: "'This is as it never should be, and indubitably will be remedied as soon as the Liberal elements come into power." Mr. Bland's comment upon Dr. Tyau's opinion is that "a franker exposition of the economic basis of Chinese Liberalism would be difficult to discover." In another place Mr. Bland speaks of "many English and American missionaries" who are "vocationally disposed to believe in Young China's intentions and ability to reclaim the people by virtue of Western learning and democratic institutions." Again Mr. Bland speaks of "certain quarters" in which "'moral uplift' is combined with a shrewd business instinct."

These quotations show Mr. Bland so carried away by the economic interpretation of all things that he applies his theory with all the thoroughness of the Marxian socialist. The only answer to this method of explaining the acts of others is to have it turned back upon its author. If foreign writers are

optimists by vocation, if the missionaries in China are vocationally disposed to take certain views, if the returned student is vocationally a Liberal, if, in short, the whole world takes its opinions according to vocational disposition; then, we may well ask, what is the vocational explanation of Mr. Bland's book? This is said with no desire to hint that Mr. Bland's opinions are influenced. The honest vigor of his language makes that unthinkable. It is said to protest against his habit of questioning motives when he disagrees as to conclusions.

Another protest that must be made is against Mr. Bland's repeated statement that President Wilson brought about the defeat at Paris of the "racial equality" clause proposed by the Japanese. To speak of "President Wilson's insistence on racial discrimination at the Paris Conference" in the face of the statement by one writer that the clause was defeated because Great Britain held that the question was one that concerned political relations within the British Empire and in the face of the statement by another writer that at the final session "Lord Robert Cecil . . . declared formally that he was instructed by his government to refuse to accept the proposal" is hardly in accordance with the principles of fair play.

But it is time to return at the questions that were proposed in the beginning. The first of these questions, Why did Yuan Shih-kai succeed? is answered by Mr. Bland with fullness and completeness of detail. Yuan, according to Mr. Bland, had no faith in a Republican form of government and he did all in his power to prevent its adoption. He knew that the republic would bring China to a state of chaos. "He knew full well that the activities of Young China . . . . . must speedily wear themselves out against the irresistable deadweight of national conservatism." The chief events of Yuan's administration mark "a distinct and prearranged advance on a resolutely consistent policy." Mr. Bland explains the acquiescence of the republican enthusiasts "on the assumption that the delegates were more concerned for the furthering of their private ambitions than for the application of republican principles." When the time came Yuan removed the Kuomingtang and "no dog barked in all the land." He put an end to Parliament in the same decisive manner. He called a conference to redraft the constitution along lines that pleased him. He proclaimed the revival of the winter solstice sacrifice at the Temple of Heaven. He became the autocratic ruler of China. He did this by the use of money, "the only argument which is invariable convincing in China." He did it by assassination—Mr. Bland mentions the case of Sung Chiao-jen—and "Yuan's knowledge of his countrymen was justified by the fact that the nation accepted the situation without indignation, almost with indifference." "Some of his methods were 'slim', and certain of his reprisals were barbarous, according to Western ideals, but all conformed to time-honored precedents of Chinese rule, and therefore none aroused anything like popular indignation." The progress of Yuan from success to success "was such as to completely justify those who hold that the Chinese people are in no sense fitted, or even anxious, for self-government."

Mr. Bland moves on to the attempt of Yuan to set up a dynasty of his own. He admits that this attempt "to restore the monarchical system of government in his own person merely carried his openly-avowed principles to their most natural conclusion." It might be supposed that this natural conclusion of his policies would be as easily consummated as the other steps in this land which, as Mr. Bland constantly assures us, dislikes "changes which run counter to immemorial custom" This brings us to our second question, Why did Yuan Shih-kai fail? It is hard to see how Mr. Bland can answer this question. He has built up a picture of China that seems to leave him no way of explaining the patent fact that Yuan did not succeed in his monarchical enterprise.

It must be admitted that the explanation is a lame one. He devotes but a few pages to it. "The question," he says, "was not destined to be settled as a matter of internal politics" leaving the reader to suppose that if it had been so destined Yuan's effort would have been crowned with success. The monarchical movement failed to take Japan into account and Japan brought final failure upon the plan. Mr. Bland has a few things to say about German intrigue and he does not connect Japan directly with the Yunnan rebellion which he leaves the reader to suppose entirely a domestic affair. He puts an interesting but unconvincing account of the Twenty-one Demands into the midst of his explanation of Yuan's downfall. He does not, however, come out with a clear statement of Yuan's failure and it is probable that on his principles our second question cannot be answered.

If we turn now and put our two questions to Mr. Weale we shall find that his answers provide an instructive contrast to those of Mr. Bland. Mr. Weale's answer to our first question is as unsatisfactory as is Mr. Bland's answer to our second. Mr. Weale starts with Mr Bland in believing that Yuan Shih-kai had no faith in republican principles. How then, did such a man succeed in becoming President in the face of a successful republican revolution which he himself had attempted to put down? Why did Sun Yat Sen and his followers agree to Yuan? Mr. Weale does not answer. Yuan, according to Mr. Weale, brought it about that the "Imperial Commission to organize a republic and re-unite the warring sections was placed solely in his hands." He delayed and held back until he seemed to be the man of the hour. The next picture Mr. Weale gives us is that of Yuan as President and already on his way to failure.

The whole of Mr. Weale's book, after his introductory chapters, is devoted to his answer to the question, Why did Yuan fail? Yuan refused to provide for elections. It was not until he was unable to delay any longer that he allowed the elections to be held. The elections went against him so completely that he resorted to assassination and had Sung Chiao-jen, one of the ablest Southern leaders, shot. Mr. Weale's comment on this hardly agrees with that of Mr. Bland. "The storm raised by this evil measure," says Mr. Weale, "made it appear as if no parliament could ever assemble in Peking." With commendable courage the Kuomingtang leaders resolved that they "would beard the lion in his den." They realized that the future of their country was at stake.

Next came the negotiations over the Reorganization Loan of £25,000,000. These were carried on in defiance of the Constitution and in secret. Their successful conclusion placed at the disposal of the President a vast sum "to further his own ends." His funds were now "amply sufficient to allow him to wreak his will on his fellow-countrymen." Upon this event, which Mr. Bland passes over with little comment, Mr. Weale says: "Exasperated to the pitch of despair by this new development, the Central and Southern provinces, after a couple of months' vain argument, began openly to arm.'

Yuan's success in putting down this rebellion in 1913 lead him to take steps against Parliament itself. By the end of 1913 he had driven Parliament from Peking. Yuan next brought forth a new constitution, reestablished the worship at the Temple of Heaven and of Confucius, and brought in what Mr. Weale calls "reaction and Prussianism of the worst type."

Yuan succeeded in getting the support of the foreigners. "Unable," says Mr. Weale, "to see that China had vastly changed, and that government by rascality had become a physical and moral impossibility, the Legations in Peking adopted an attitude of indifference leaving Yuan Shih-kai to wreak his will upon the people." Mr. Weale next takes up the Twenty-one Demands giving them full discussion which is in sharp contrast to Mr. Bland's casual comments. China became roused. National salvation and the boycott of Japanese goods were upon the lips of everyone. "Had Yuan Shih-kai possessed true political vision there is little doubt that by responding to this national call be might have ultimately been borne to the highest pinnacles of his ambitions without effort on his part." This is Mr. Weale's comment on the period that in Mr. Bland's opinion is characterized by Yuan's most remarkable shrewdness in judging the desires of his people.

Mr. Weale next presents the attempt at the restoration of the monarchy by the President. "Almost with a gasp of incredulity" as he sees it, "China at last realized that Yuan Shih-kai had been seduced to the point of openly attempting to make himself emperor." Again, "from first to last the monarchy movement had something unreal about it, and might have been the scenario of some vast picture-play." Yuan Shih-kai was now "openly set on betraying the trust the nation reposed in him." Mr. Weale has little to say about the desire of the people for a benevolent form of despotism, the Confucian traditions of government, or the time-honored traditions of government in China to which Mr. Bland gives such prominence. Mr. Weale treats the opposition of Liang Chi-chao much more fully than does Mr. Bland, whose comments lead the reader to suppose that Liang did little more than call attention to the probability of Japanese opposition.

Next comes the Yunnan revolt in which Mr. Weale sees the monarchy movement marching to its appointed end. "Too long had the moral sense of educated men been outraged by common fraud and deceit for any continuance of a regime which had disgraced China for four long years!" New China rose against Yuan and "New China is a matter of life and death to the people." Yuan destroyed himself by opposing the will of his people who desired to be led forward on the road to republican government Mr. Weale's answer to the question, why did Yuan Shih-kai fail is explicit and detailed.

Mr. Bland, looking at China from his viewpoint, finds it easy to explain the success of Yuan. This success seems to him natural and inevitable. Mr. Weale, from his viewpoint, finds to easy to explain Yuan's failure. To him the failure of Yuan was natural and inevitable. What is to be learned from the contrast? The first and the obvious lesson is that history seems to depend somewhat on the historian. But this is not all. It is plain that Yuan did succed in becoming President and that he did fail to become Emperor. These are facts. The true explanation of the events of the first five years of the Chinese Republic must explain them both. They must be shown to have been equally natural and inevitable. This true explanation will give more weight to the conservatism of the Chinese people than Mr. Weale will admit. It will, at the same time, give its due to the zeal for a republic that has fired some of the Chinese throughout the past ten years. The ideals of republican government have more power in China than men of Mr. Bland's way of thinking suspect.

We have still to wait for a satisfactory account of the rise and fall of Yuan Shih-kai. It is too much to expect that his history should be written satisfactorily while the world is still waiting to see what will happen to the young republic that he helped to set up and then tried to destroy.

China's Need for Reform in Ceramics

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

DESPITE an ancient and lasting fame for her potteries and porcelains, China today finds herself woefully handicapped in modern production and sales methods. The ceramic industry of the country has slumped with the years while the rival producers of Japan are playing an important part in world trade.

One Japanese company, according to C. C. Lin, a graduate of Ohio State University in ceramic engineering, exports to the United States of America annually over Yen 10,000,000 worth of largely what is known as Chinese cups, saucers and tea sets. An Osaka pottery factory produces them to the value of Yen 25,000,000 a year, 50 percent of which also goes to the States. America is the best customer for Japanese porcelain, but the American buyers are said to prefer Chinese porcelain if they can get it. Often times they have purchased Japanese articles in the belief that they are Chinese products, states Mr. Lin.

If a modern pottery factory could be established in China on a sufficiently large scale, producing such wares as those which are in favor with the people of the United States; namely, table—wares as well as wares for decorative purposes, the market across the Pacific, Mr. Lin believes, might be easily captured by the Chinese. America manufactures coarse wares and what is generally known as hotel china, which is famous for its toughness, but she seeks finer wares in the Orient and Europe. The demand in America for Chinese porcelain articles, according to Mr. Lin, is increasing by leaps and bounds, but unfortunately what the people there are getting is only an imitation of Chinese pottery.

With a history of two thousand years of porcelainmaking behind her, China should be able to recover her lost market with the assistance of modern machinery and under the direction of able industrial leaders. Chinese clay for pottery, to begin with, is excellent. Porcelain materials in America have to be imported from foreign countries and mixed. Kaoline, one of their ingredients, explains Mr. Lin, has to be purchased in England, quartz in France. Feldspar is obtained in the eastern states in America. Chinese clay is a natural mixture of the three materials, and only a slight adjustment of their proportion is needed when fine wares are to be manufactured.

Cheap labor is another factor which should make Chinese porcelain articles available for the whole world. The contrast between a Chinese artisan earning one dollar and an American artisan making $10 or $20 gold daily is immense. Chinese artisans, furthermore, are just as skillful, if not more so, as Americans in painting. A Chinese bowl painted by hand brings a good price in America. Hand-painted tea sets, in fact, are in high demand in the States.

Despite favorable circumstances, the Chinese pottery industry has been at a standstill for some time. It is even backward, in the opinion of Mr. Lin, in the sense that wares now produced cannot be compared in excellence with the wares of the Yung King and Kiang Hsi times The withdrawal of support by the Imperial family upon the establishment of the Republic is one reason for this backward movement. In the pre-republic days all the reigning houses were the patrons and promoters of the art.

History records that a center for the manufacture of porcelain was established in A D. 1004 under Emperor King Teh of the Northern Sung Dynasty and subsequently bore the name of King Teh Chen. The finest porcelain made in that center was sent annually to Peking for the use of the Emperor and in return "the son of Heaven" gave encouragement for the further improvement of the art.

The kilns at King Teh Chen were destroyed by the Taipings but were rebuilt. In the last fifty years their products have never been equal to those of former times in color and finish. King Teh used to have 500 furnaces and employed 1,000,000 workmen. Its utilitarian wares possessed qualities of hardness and solidarity.

Other reasons for the backward movement of the Chinese pottery industry are the disturbing domestic conditions, poor organization and primitive methods of manufacture. As an instance of the chaotic conditions affecting the industry, Mr. Lin tells what he has seen at Liling, Hunan. There were, he says, two pottery factories in the locality, organized on a modern basis, which were the pride of the country. Two years ago they were razed to the ground by unappreciative soldiers under General Chang Chin-yao. The machinery was smashed and whatever was spared was later sold for scrap iron. Pottery factories in other places have either been poorly organized and are lacking in capital.

The Japanese, who used to model their kilns after those still in use in Fukien, Hunan and Kiangsi, according to Mr. Lin, have commenced to model their kilns after the European and American structures. Not less than fifteen years ago, they first realized the clumsiness of the Chinese method, and having realized it, sent students to America and Europe to learn the modern way of porcelain manufacture. In Japan today there is, states Mr Lin, a splendid ceramic laboratory at Tokyo, and a department of ceramics in the High Technical School of the same city.

China has made the same attempt at reforms, but she has not been successful. There is a school at Jaochow in Kiangsi which has two departments teaching the art and science of pottery making. Its teachers are from Japan. It is the only institution in China which attempts to instruct young Chinese in modern pottery making, and is maintained by the provincial authorities of Kiangsi. But there are several ceramic laboratories which Mr. Lin has visited, one at Ishun, Kiangsu, one at Peking, and another at Tientsin. For the time being they are testing raw materials for pottery.

Mr. Lin states that he is convinced that ceramic education in China has already been started, but it has not yet shown the results which alone can presuade the old fashioned pottery-makers to do away with their primitive methods for modern ones. He advocates that the beginning of the revolutionizing the pottery industry should be made by the establishment of a big plant where the theory is carried to a practical point and believes that the success of the plant would naturally lead porcelain manufacturers to introduce reforms into their profession.

Another discouraging fact which Mr. Lin has found in his investigation of the porcelain industry in China is the prevalent use of Japanese articles in the country "Even in King Teh Chen," he states, "I have found Japanese wares in extensive use To import porcelain articles to that village which is the porcelain center of China it is like bringing of coal to Newcastle. Everywhere you go you will be confronted with wares made in Japan. This discovery is highly discouraging Patriotic Chinese should endeavor to discourage the tendency of using imported wares"

There are several reasons, Mr. Lin points out, for the replacing of Chinese wares by Japanese wares. In the first place, the Chinese cannot make wares equal to Japanese wares in design and decoration Second, if they can they are unable to produce them in such large quantities us at a price cheap enough in comparison with the price of Japanese products. Third, if the Chinese can turn out cheap but good porcelain articles, they are handicapped by the lack of funds for advertising purposes.

The following statistics from the Customs Reports regarding the imports of chinaware, coarse and fine, including crockery and earthwares, from Japan and other countries are instructive, showing as they do the increasing popularity of foreign wares in this country, and offering an eloquent appeal for the introduction of modern methods of pottery-making and the efficient management of business into the ceramic industry.

Year	Total Imports	Imports from Japan
1910	Tls. 686,546	268,881
1911	772,012	281,880
1912	815,771	289,523
1913	1,210,833	347,058
1914	1,042,867	362,656
1915	779,591	343,299
1916	971,802	604,581
1917	1,318,037	900,358
1918	1,255 299	847,055
1919	1,215,946	911,000

Besides table wares, chemical procelain and laboratory wares, electric porcelain or porcelain insulators can be manufactured in China with modern methods for commerical purposes with profit. The needed materials are here, says Mr Lin, and skilled labor can also be procurred locally. All that is wanted is technical knowledge.

Formerly the Ministry of Commission, Mr. Lin learns, purchased from abroad $200,000 worth of procelain insulators annually but attempts have been made to manufacture them in China. The knowledge of a special chemical composition and a special knowledge are necessary, but old-fashioned pottery makers do not possess it. As a result they used the ordinary materials and made them as they made tablewares. Their experiment, says Mr Lin, has been a failure.

How to induce the existing institutions to make use of technical knowledge in porcelain-making is an important question which some young Chinese students have undertaken the solution by learning of the ceramic art. Y. Y. Wang, a graduate in ceramic engineering, Mr. Lin states, is practising in a brick plant in Los Angles. He is a chemical engineer, but has specialized in ceramic affairs. C. H. Yang, another ceramic expert, is gaining further knowledge in the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company in West Virginia. S Y. Liu, a senior in ceramics at Alfred University, is making a special study of enamels. W. Hsieh, a junior at Rutgers College, has worked for some time in a porcelain company in the States.

Mr. Lin, who has supplied much information for the article, graduated from the Ohio State University in ceramic engineering in 1919. After his graduation he became assistant ceramic chemist at the Mosaic Tile Company of Zanesville, Ohio. Later he became a ceramic engineer in the research laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York. He returned to China in April of 1921. Since then he has been making an investigation of the pottery industry in China. He has visited Ihsun, Kiangsu, where the earthware is produced; Chimen, Anwhei, where the best porcelain clay is found; King Teh Chen, the procelain center in China; Jaochow, Kiangsi, where the only Chinese ceramic school exists; Liling, Hunsn and Pinghsiang, Kiangsi.

The ancient Chinese art of porcelain making which the young Chinese are trying to modernize was discovered during the Han Dynasty (B. C. 206 to A. D. 25). The dynasties following competed with each other in the attempt to excel each other in the production of porcelain articles. Colors of porcelain were made the principal object for rivalry. The Tsin Dynasty (A. D. 265-419) was known for blue color, while the Shui Dynasty (581-618 A. D.) succeeded in producing a green unsurpassed by other dynasties. Decorative painting, according to history, did not come into fashion until 1268. Porcelain-manufacture was introduced into Japan in 1500 A. D. Later it found its way into Europe, although attempts at its imitation were made as early as 1470.

Peking, August 27, 1921.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Washington Conference

"What is the opinion of Peking officialdom with regard to the atmosphere that will dominate the Washington conferences?" This was a question put by the writer to a prominent member of the Chinese delegation that left last Tuesday on the *Hawkeye State*. "We can't say until the conference has been officially opened because the leading Powers, such as Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan were all signatories of the Peace Treaty at Versailles." The meaning to be inferred from this remark is that in order to bring the full pressure of international justice on the issues before the Washington conferences the leading Powers must cease to be guided by the spirit of expediency with which the atmosphere of Versailles was polluted when the Peace Treaty was formulated.

What is the general view of the outcome of the Washington conferences? To say that popular comment on the subject is entirely based on the tone of optimistic success would be more or less exaggeraton. But no one will deny that the question is engaging the serious attention of all classes of people and the factors responsible for the mobilization of public opinion on this phase of China's international relations may be briefly summed up as follows:—*Faith in the Harding Administration and a new international spirit.* There is a growing conviction that the new American Administration is determined to repair the grievous mistake committed by the previous administration in compromising the Shantung case in the hope of righting wrongs through the instrumentality of the League of Nations eventually. It is widely believed that in view of the international spirit which has dawned on the post-bellum world, the Powers will abandon the old policy of solving international problems on a patched-up basis which made for bogus peace and superficial understanding, only to sow the seeds of more disastrous friction. *Making Known China's Thirst for Equality.* Cooperation being the key-note of the new order of world adjustment, it is believed that the Powers now realise more vividly than ever before that the development and growth of the national and international life of China, will both directly and indirectly contribute to the expansion of foreign trade and the investment of foreign capital in Chinese enterprises. As there are different phases of China's international relations which are repugnant to the spirit and letter of the doctrine of international equity, the Washington conference constitutes an opportunity for China to make her case clearly known to the whole of the civilized world, and to put the international conscience of these Powers to a severe test as to their honesty of intention in the matter of surrendering those rights acquired by questionable tactics in the old order, but rights which find no justification in the relations between civilized nations treating one another on a basis of equality.

Various advices have been offered to the members of the Chinese delegation, composed of advisors and technical committee men who have passed through Shanghai, and through them to the chief delegates, the general tone of the advices being that the experiences at Versailles should be taken as a good lesson and that the burden of heavy responsibility in the light of the Washington conference bearing on China's future diplomatic relations, should be realized and courageously shouldered.

"There is no truth in the allegation," says the *Shih Pao*, "that the fate of China hangs on the balance of the Pacific Conference. If the internal situation is in a state of general inefficiency, a diplomatic victory at Washington would not save China. However, a diplomatic defeat at Washington is liable to do China harm in her future relations with the Powers. So our delegates must not over-concentrate on the momentary significance of the deliberations of the conference but should be alert in watching over the after effects of the conference in so far as the future China policy of the foreign nations is concerned."

"Who will be our chief delegates?" asks the *Sin Wan Pao*. "Although the mandate appointing the delegates has not been promulgated, it is almost certain that they will be Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. Wellington Koo, Dr. Alfred Sze, Dr. Wang Chung-hui and Dr. C. C. Wu. The diplomatic experience of these gentlemen justify the assumption that the delegates are well chosen. What we feared was the inclusion in the delegation of members belonging to a certain party with strong pro-Japanese tendencies. We hope that Dr. C. C. Wu will undertake the trip so that both North and South may be represented. (This hope will hardly be realized inasmuch it has been learned from an authoritative source that Dr. C. C. Wu has definitely declined Peking's offer of the post of associate delegateship.)

"In the case of the technical commiteemen, we hope that they will have equipped themselves with copious data and save themselves from the disconcerting necessity of telegraphing to the Waichiaopu for information as was done in the days of the Versailles Conference.

"In the case of the advisors, we sincerely trust that they will sink their own petty differences in order to coordinate their efforts to render efficient aid to the chief delegates."

"Preparedness, thorough preparedness," observes the *Shun Pao*," has marked the efforts made by the other nations in enhanching the chances of success

of their delegates. The government and the people work together and campaigns of organized propagand are launched. Since we speak of the theatre of politics, we can also compare the delegates to actors. A wise actor does not entirely rely on his own efforts to achieve success. He makes sure that his co-actors in the play are capable of doing their respective parts skillfully, and takes care to see that the cooperation of the musicians is rendered effectively. Similarly we wish our delegates to be abreast with the delegates from the other nations in the matter of thorough preparedness."

In view of the people's united opposition to direct negotiations with Japan in any shape or form because the very fact that Japan has not offered to return Tsingtau to China unconditionally shows her dishonesty of purpose, Japan is trying to make out that she did not want to open direct negotiations and that she only attempted this method of handling the Shantung Affair because she had been inspired from Chinese sources.

"Over a week ago," says the *Shun Pao*, "a report has appeared in the foreign press that the Japanese authorities had somehow or other secured a copy of conditions of negotiation formulated at the Waichiaopu regarding the Shantung Affair and that in presenting their despatch inviting direct negotiations, the Japanese argue that the text was based on the stipulations of the Wachiaopu document,

"A more amazing report has been telegraphed from Peking to the effect that it has been alleged that a Chinese official had sent a memorandum to the Japanese authorities giving his views on the handling of the Shantung Affair and that the Japanese authorities divulged its contents to show that the Chinese desire direct negotiations.

"Both reports seem to be driving at the same end. The first allegation is intended to show that the Chinese authorities have had the desire of entering into direct negotiations with Japan and the second allegation is made for the purpose of leading the public to believe that formal application for direct negotiations has emanated from a Chinese source.

"But the fact is that the people are opposing direct negotiations as one man, and no document purporting to have come from an official source, that does not bear the seal of the head of the Waichiaopu can be construed as an official invitation or suggestion from the Chinese government for direct negotiations. These attempts are sufficient to show that the Japanese are leaving nothing undone to create an atmosphere of direct negotiations. And in view of this it behoves our Foreign Office to sum up sufficient moral courage to make a bold declaration that Japan's offer of unconditional surrender of Tsingtau is emphatically rejected. If there is to be any parleying, it is safe to surmize that capital will be made out of it by Japanese rumor-mongers."

The *Min Kuo Jih Pao* is opposed to the Peking delegation on the ground that Peking is a government that does not govern. "We presume," says the *Min Kuo Jih Pao*, "that the reason why the Canton delegation may not be officially admitted to the Washington Conference is due to the fear of the Powers that the Canton government is not in a position to carry out undertakings made on behalf of the Chinese nation. But the Peking government in this respect is none the better off because its administrative functions are seriously hampered by the interfering tactics of the Tuchuns. The people are after all the masters of the republic, and if the Powers were to consult the wishes of the Chinese people in the delegation problem, it will be at once obvious that the Canton government is administered along progressive lines and as such is countenanced by the people."

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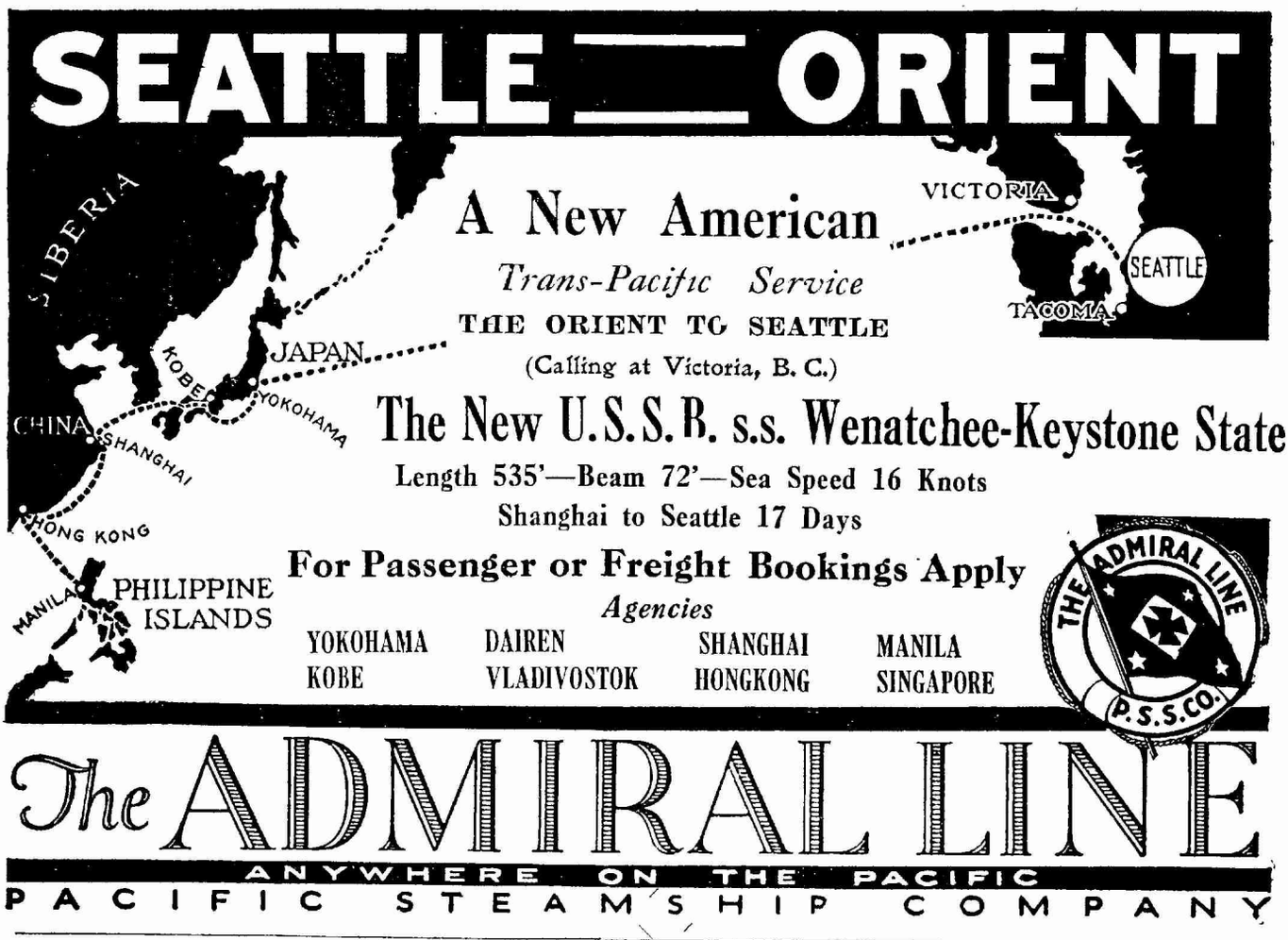
Who's Who in China

Chan Lim Pak
President, General Chamber of Commerce, Canton
(陳廉伯)



Chan Lim Pak, a leader in many circles, is one of the busiest and most influential persons in Canton outside the official circles. He is a native of Namhoi, the largest district in Kwangtung, and but forty years old.

In civic and public service, Mr. Chan is president of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton; commandant, the Canton City Volunteers; president, Kwangtung Mining Association; president, Kwangtung Export Association; and director and chairman of many educational and philanthropic institutions in Canton.

In business, Mr. Chan is general manager of the Tee Ming Mining Company of Hongkong and Canton; proprietor of Cheung Chen Silk Firm, one of the largest exporters of Canton silk; president of Lepack Company of Canton and Hongkong; chief director of the Chung Kwock Po Lee S. S. Company, and Cheung Wah Insurance Company, a director of The Sun Company, Nanyang Tobacco Company, the Chen Kwong Company, the Chu Kong Motor Boat Company, and others. Mr. Chan also acts as the compradore of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation in Shameen, Canton.

Mr. Chan, in the last three years, has given more than $50,000 a year for philanthropic purposes; but he does not give without investigating into the value of the work proposed and needing aid.

Mr. Chan has refused many offers for political office, and he has served only as trade commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, an honorary position awarded him in recognition of his service to commerce and finance in South China.

The Chinese government has conferred upon Mr. Chan the Order of the Excellent Crops of the Second Class and the First Class Gold Medal of the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.

Mr. Chan is now undertaking the arrangement for a modern building for the Canton General Chamber of Commerce. His home is one of the finest modern residences in Canton.

H. W.

Canton, September 16, 1921.

Inaugural Meeting of Woman's Club

Plans for the year were given out at the initial meeting of the American Woman's Club, at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday, October 4. .

Mrs. F. J. Raven, new President-elect, presided, and in her address of welcome to the new and old members outlined in a general way the work to be assumed by the club, introducing the chairmen of the various departments, who in turn outlined in detail the work of their special department.

Several guests of honor were present on this occasion and each was introduced to the members, they included: Miss Mabel Cratty of New York, national general secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; Miss Dow, head of the National Training School of the Y. W. C. A., in New York; Mrs. McCoy, president of the woman's club at Omaha, Mrs. Robert Fitch, and Mrs. M. Loehr a charter member of the club.

Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, who continues as chairman of the Literary Department, the oldest department of the club, made an announcement to the effect that the department members would again take up the

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study of Chinese literature and art with the historical background. Mrs. Wilbur stated that the literary department was now publishing a book, containing the lectures, with illustrations, delivered at the meetings of that department during the year. The book would include 200 to 300 pages. The collection is made more valuable by the inclusion of two important lectures, one of Mr. Charles Kleine, who gave a translation of an old Chinese legend, and Evan Morgan's paper on "Sacrificial Bronzes." When these books are ready for distribution the members will be notified.

Mrs. V. G. Lyman, chairman of the Social Department, is filling the place of Mrs. J. T. Hammond. Mrs. Lyman announced the various hostesses for the year. Mrs. J.W. Nichols recently returned from America is taking the place of Mrs. James MacDonald, former chairman, as head of the Social Service Department. She announced that plans had been made for the subdivision of the work into three committees, the Navy Y. committee, the finance committee, and a committee for community service, which includes a study of conditions in Shanghai. Mrs. F. A. VanBuskirk takes charge of the Mother's Department for the coming year, and an interesting program has been outlined for this new department. Mrs. M. P. Walker will have the chairmanship of the Music Department and owing to her recent appointment has not made definite plans for the year.

The new directors of the board and officers of the club were introduced before concluding the meeting and Mrs. Raven, announced that the club's dues for the year would be $5. instead of $3 as heretofore. A meeting of the club will again be held on Tuesday, October 25, at the Carlton Cafe.

Kiangsu Military Governor Donates Library to Southeastern University

Having been a teacher once himself, His Excellency Chih Hsueh Yuan, military governor of Kiangsu, deeply appreciative of the need of education in general, and of higher education in particular, is taking a great interest in the newly organized Southeastern University in Nanking under the presidency of Dr. P. W. Kuo. His interest in this institution is so keenly aroused and his wish to see it progress is such that he has pledged to donate a library of large capacity and modern equipment, which, according to the present estimate, will amount to more than $100,000, so that the work of the university may be greatly spurred on thereby. The corner stone of the library will be laid on the occasion of the formal opening of the university.

Many Distinguished Men Attended Pennsylvania Tea Party

A tea party was given by the Pennsylvania Alumni Club of North China in honor of General Leonard Wood last Saturday afternoon and it was attended by more than thirty members and a number of distinguished men from Peking. Among those present were. Yeh Kung-cho, former Minister of Communications; Dr. Y. T. Tsur, secretary of the President; Dr. C. C. Wang, chief of the Railway Department, C. S. Liu, co-director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and H. Y. Hu, principal of the Peking College of the Chiaotung University. The foreign guests included; General Wood, Governor of the Philippine Islands, Julean Arnold and Frank Rhea, Commercial Attaches of the American Legation; Dr. de Schweinitz, Dr. Clark and Dr.

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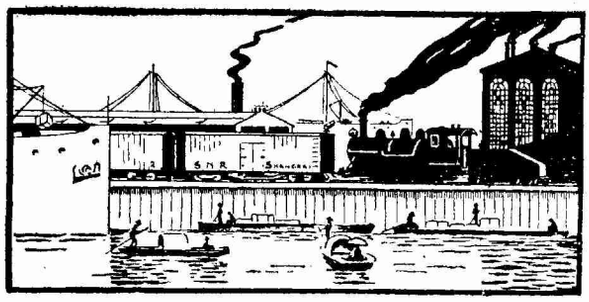

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Pearce, three medical professors of the university, who had come to China to attend the celebration of the Rockfeller Foundation Hospital and medical school.

C. S. Liu, president of the alumni club, presided at the meeting. Speeches were given by General Wood, and Prof. de Schweinitz, in which they praised the spirit of the Chinese alumni of the university and told of the impressions they received during their visit to China. The closing speech was delivered by Yeh Kung-cho, and translated into English by H. Y. Hu, secretary of the club. In his capacity as president of the Chiaotung University, Mr. Yeh expressed his hearty welcome to General Wood and referred to him as both a statesman and a leading educator. He also expressed the hope that the relations between China and the United States will become closer through the visits of such distinguished Americans as General Wood. At present General Wood is on a years' leave from the University of Pennsylvania, which has nominated him to be the provost, in order to take up the governorship of the Philippine Islands.

The club also passed a resolution to raise about $500 for a medal to be offered by the university for essays and books on China.

Men and Events

T. E. Doremus, of the E. L. Dupont Company, returnd last week after a short business trip spent in America and Japan, on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*

M. T. Smith of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, returned after a six months vacation from America, on Saturday, October 1, on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*.

Henry Dockweiler, second secretary of the American Legation, Peking, passed through Shanghai recently enroute to America on home leave. Mr. Dockweiler was formerly connected with the American Embassy at Tokio.

The fall meeting of Association of Chinese and American Engineers is scheduled to meet during October 4 to 6, according to announcement, at Hankow. An interesting program has been arranged for the meeting.

The marriage took place at Yokohama recently of H. D. Boone of the Koster Company, Shanghai, and Miss Clara E. McWilliams of Jersey City, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Boone will return to Shanghai after a short wedding trip spent in Japan.

The offices of the American Commercial Attache in Shanghai have been removed from the Chinese American Bank building Nanking Road, to the Robert Dollar building, Canton Road. L. W. Meekins, Assistant Commercial Attache to Julean Arnold, is in charge of the local office.

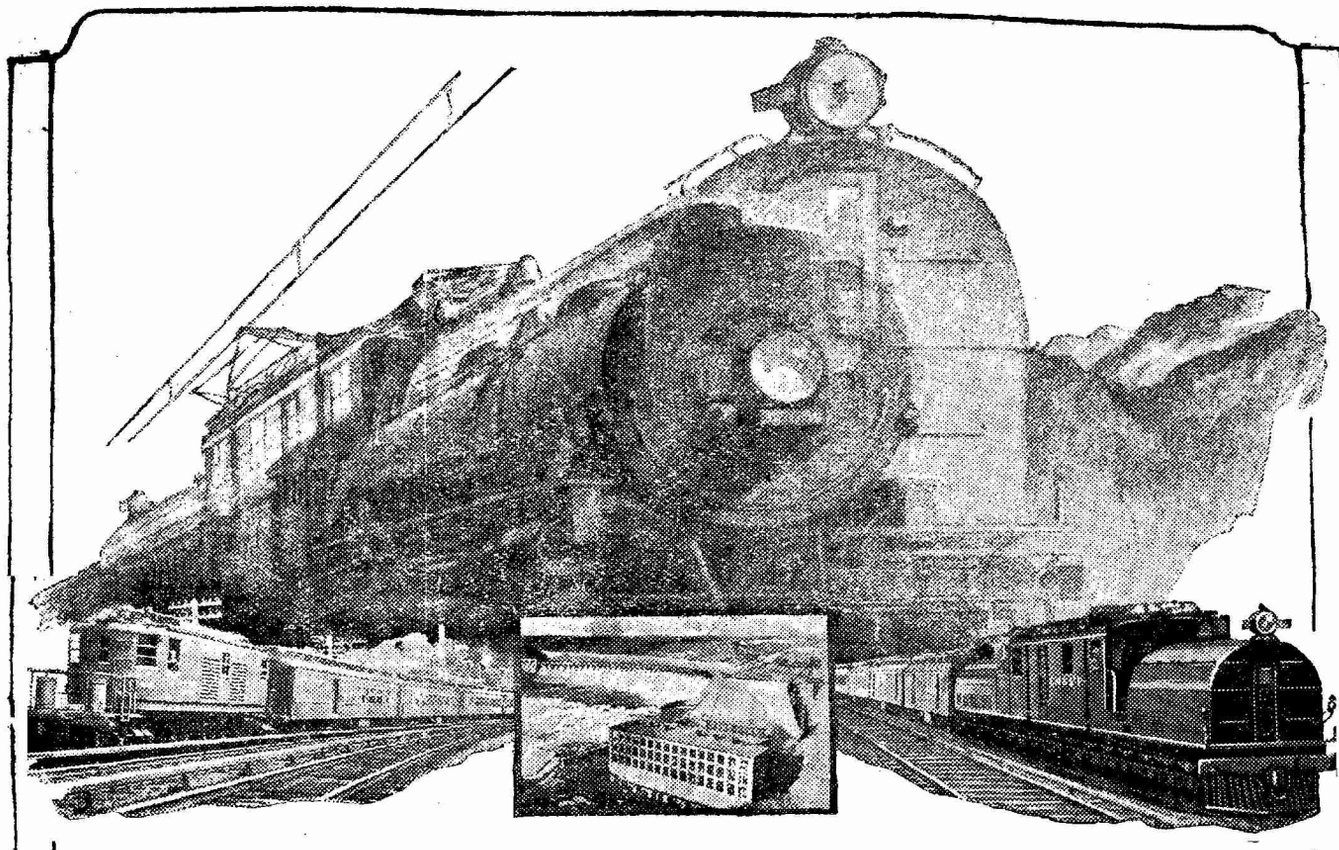
Uy Yik Chu, a well known sugar merchant in Java, is planning to start a large cotton mill in Shanghai and a silk factory in Chekiang a tea factory in Fukien and a sugar mill in Canton with a capital of $40,000,000, according to the *Manila Daily Bulletin*. Mr. Uy has lately established a Chinese bank in Shanghai and is one of the large stockholders in the China Banking Corporation in Manila.

Walter C. Whiffin, Associated Press correspondent at Peking, is in Shanghai this week enroute to Yokohama, to relieve T. M. Sharkey, Tokio representative of the Associated Press, who is to accompany the Japanese delegation to Washington for the coming Pacific Conference. During Mr. Whiffen's absence from Peking, American R. A. Burr, will act as Associated Press correspondent.

G. F. Ashley, formerly of the China Realty Company, Shanghai, has announced the opening of an office in affiliation with A. J. Evers, formerly connected with the architectural department of the China Medical Board, Rockefeller Foundation, Peking, architect, at San Francisco. The firm will operate under the name of Ashley and Evers, architects, and will give special attention to the building of hospitals.

"The American Navy in the Great War and Present Plans for its Use in the Far East," is the subject of a lecture to be delivered at the American University Club at a luncheon on Friday, October 7, at the Carlton Cafe, by Admiral L. C. Palmer. This is the first function of the University Club for the year and many tiffin meetings are being planned by the committee. The tiffin will begin at 12:15 promptly.

A Chinese weekly newspaper, *Shang Ming*, or *The Life*, recently made its appearance in Chicago, and according to



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A few years ago electric locomotives were used only in tunnel service where noxious smoke and gases made the steam locomotive undesirable. Then electricity was adopted for terminal work where congested areas and business enterprise opposed the noisy, dirty steam engines.

Present traffic demands have opened a greater field and today entire railroad lines, hundreds of miles long, are being electrified. Electricity is revolutionizing transportation by making it cheaper, quicker, safer and more reliable.

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11-58

18-287

China-Philippines Trade

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The policy of rapid extension of its oriental trade, upon which America has so auspiciously and vigorously entered, will undoubtedly stimulate Chinese trade with the Philippine Islands; the nearby American outpost.

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J. W. McFerran, Manager
Merwin Webster, Cashier and Sec'y.

REMOVAL NOTICE

The offices of the Weekly Review of the Far East—Millard Publishing Co., Inc., have been removed to the 6th floor, Great Northern Cable Bldg., 4 Avenue Edward VII, Near The Bund.

SHANGHAI

H. C. Leung, the editor, outside of New York and San Francisco, this is the only Chinese newspaper published in the United States. Mrs. K.C. Mui, a graduate of Oberlin College, set all the type by hand from a fifteen foot case which contains an abbreviated alphabet of only 4,000 characters, instead of the entire 40,000.

K. S. Shek of Manila has recently joined the staff of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, and will report for the entire Chinese community paying special attention to the business, commercial and shipping activities of the numerous Chinese firms there. Mr. Shek is a graduate of a school in Hongkong and until recently has been translator for the Pacific Commercial Company. The *Bulletin*, has also completed arrangements to publish translated special dispatches from China, received daily by *Man Ha Po*, the leading Chinese daily newspaper.

Frank P. Glass, until recently editor and proprietor of the Birmingham, Alabama, *News*, will make a tour of the Orient following the Press conference at Honolulu. He is accompanied by his wife and son Frank P. Glass, Jr., until recently with the *New York World*. Mr. Glass is probably one of the most widely known journalists in the United States and during the last year was president of the American Newspaper Publisher's Association. He made several trips to Europe during the war and at one time was received by the King of England at Windsor Castle. Mr. Glass was also at one time a short term United States Senator from Alabama. The Glass party plan to leave San Francisco October 4, and will arrive in Japan early in November. They will tour northern China in December proceeding thence to the Philippines and India and returning by way of Europe.

Announcement of a change in "*Commerce Reports*" from a daily to a weekly publication was recently made by the State Department at Washington. The daily issue has been discontinued. The arrangement of publication will be changed from an unsystematized mass of reports from consuls, trade commissioners and commercial attaches to a weekly trade paper, containing material prepared and classified on a commodity and geographical basis. The plan has been under consideration for some time, according to the *Evening Post* (New York), but opposition to the plan on the grounds that a daily paper contained "spot" news, such as cables regarding urgent orders from abroad, changes in tariff regulations, etc, has kept the project from taking definite form. From a geographical standpoint the bureau is now well fortified with special divisions covering, Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Far East, and the Near East. The annual subscription price of the *Weekly Commerce Reports* will be G.$3.

Two hundred Chinese students from Eastern universities, colleges and technical schools recently held an eight-day conference in Hotchkiss School Baltimore. The students were mostly government students, and of the 200 delegates twenty-five were young women. T.F. Tsiang, chairman of the conference, a graduate student of political science, declared that the Chinese people sympathize with the aims of President Harding calling the Washington conference on disarmament and Pacific and Far Eastern problems and hope that the American people will assert their practical idealism at the coming conference. The program of the students' conference include eight sessions of two hours each for discussion on China's part in the coming Washington conference. Among the speakers were: the Chinese Minister, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, and Professor John Dewey, who has just returned after two years in China.

News from North China

All the compradores in Tientsin have organized a Pacific Conference Association and have recently sent out a circular asking the world powers to stand for righteousness and humanity.

A tiffin will be held at the Wagons Lits Hotel on Friday, October 7, at 12:30 o'clock for Dr. Jocob Gould Schurman, the new American Minister to Peking.

The sum of $600,000 has been turned over to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Chinese Bankers Association and the Ministry of Finance so that the delegation can leave Peking for Shanghai today or to-morrow.

According to information in semi-official circles, there will be two important Presidential Mandates promulgated soon; one deals with the forthcoming Pacific Conference and the other, with the question of the re-unification of the country.

C. R. Bennett, manager of International Bank, Peking, was the guest of American members of the Peking Club on the evening of September 27. There was a large gathering.

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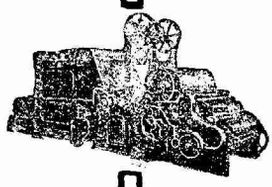
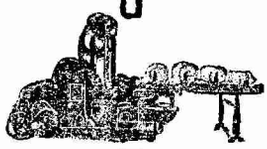
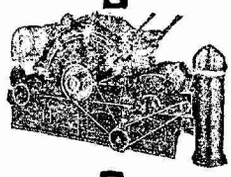
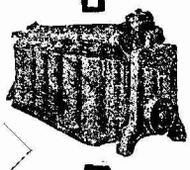

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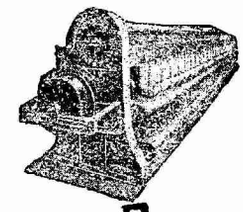
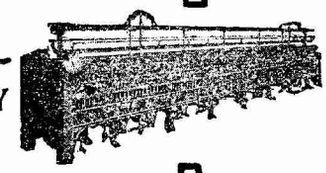

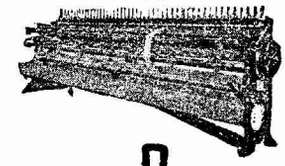
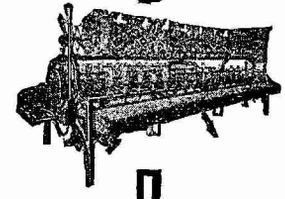

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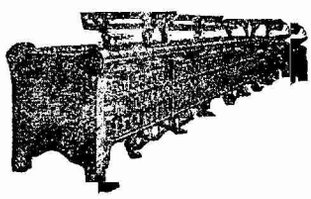
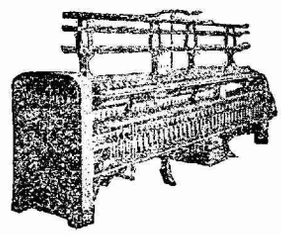
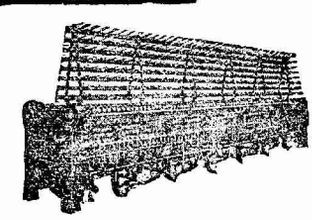

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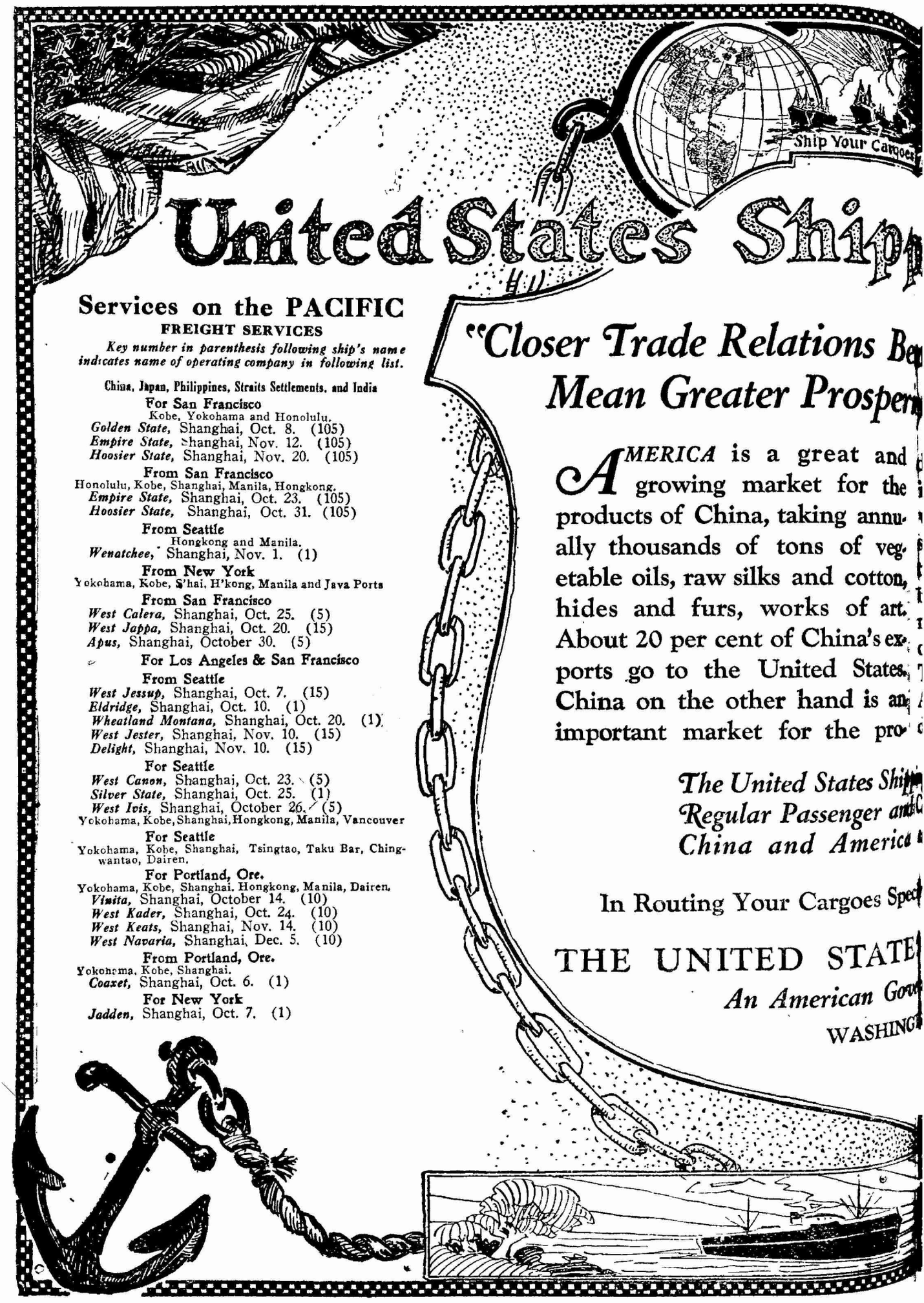

United States Shipp

Services on the PACIFIC

FREIGHT SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.

China, Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and India

For San Francisco
Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
Golden State, Shanghai, Oct. 8. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, Nov. 12. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 20. (105)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.
Empire State, Shanghai, Oct. 23. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Oct. 31. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 1. (1)

From New York
Yokohama, Kobe, S'hai, H'kong, Manila and Java Ports

From San Francisco
West Calera, Shanghai, Oct. 25. (5)
West Jappa, Shanghai, Oct. 20. (15)
Apus, Shanghai, October 30. (5)

For Los Angeles & San Francisco

From Seattle
West Jessup, Shanghai, Oct. 7. (15)
Eldridge, Shanghai, Oct. 10. (1)
Wheatland Montana, Shanghai, Oct. 20. (1)
West Jester, Shanghai, Nov. 10. (15)
Delight, Shanghai, Nov. 10. (15)

For Seattle
West Canon, Shanghai, Oct. 23. (5)
Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 25. (1)
West Ivis, Shanghai, October 26. (5)
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Vancouver

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Chingwantao, Dairen.

For Portland, Ore.
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Dairen.
Vinita, Shanghai, October 14. (10)
West Kader, Shanghai, Oct. 24. (10)
West Keats, Shanghai, Nov. 14. (10)
West Navaria, Shanghai, Dec. 5. (10)

From Portland, Ore.
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai.
Coaxet, Shanghai, Oct. 6. (1)

For New York
Jadden, Shanghai, Oct. 7. (1)

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Mean Greater Prosper

AMERICA is a great and growing market for the products of China, taking annually thousands of tons of vegetable oils, raw silks and cotton, hides and furs, works of art. About 20 per cent of China's exports go to the United States. China on the other hand is an important market for the pro

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China and America

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THE UNITED STATE
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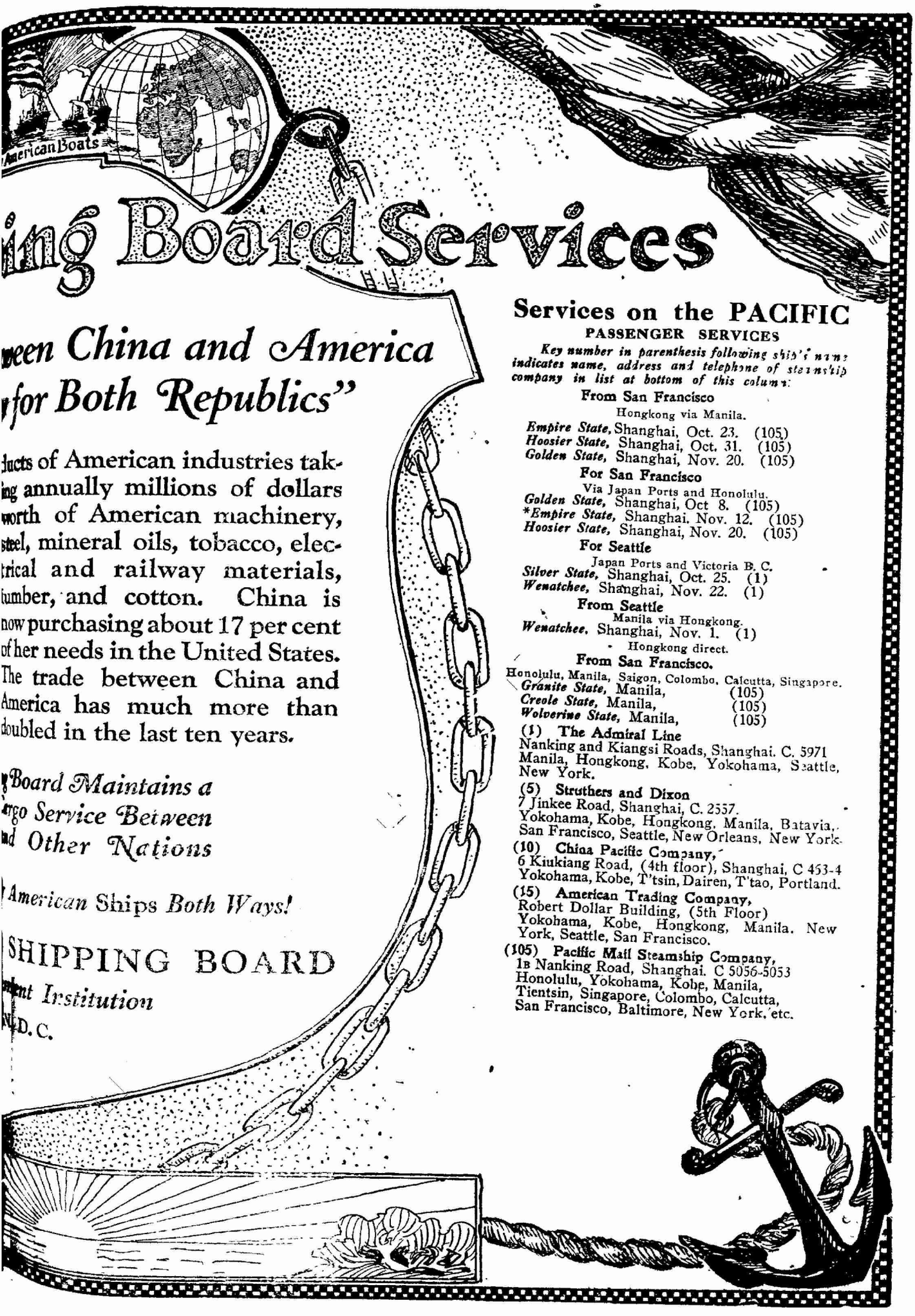
18-290



ing Board Services

ween China and America
r for Both Republics"

ducts of American industries tak-
ing annually millions of dollars
worth of American machinery,
steel, mineral oils, tobacco, elec-
trical and railway materials,
lumber, and cotton. China is
now purchasing about 17 per cent
of her needs in the United States.
The trade between China and
America has much more than
doubled in the last ten years.

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American Ships Both Ways!

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Services on the PACIFIC

PASSENGER SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.

From San Francisco
Hongkong via Manila.
Empire State, Shanghai, Oct. 23. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Oct. 31. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, Nov. 20. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Golden State, Shanghai, Oct 8. (105)
**Empire State,* Shanghai. Nov. 12. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 20. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 25. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 22. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Wenatchee, Shanghai, Nov. 1. (1)
Hongkong direct.

From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.
Granite State, Manila, (105)
Creole State, Manila, (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, (105)

(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

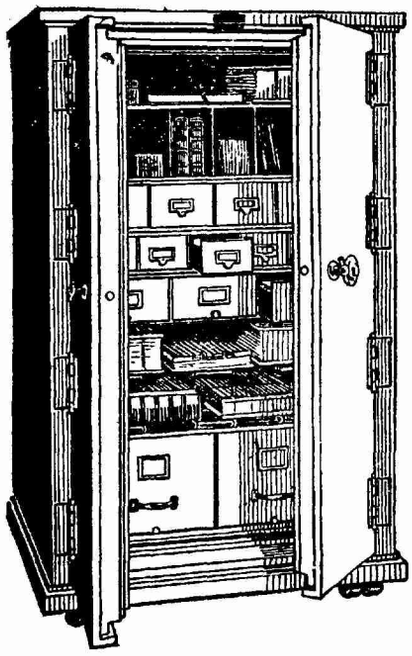
(5) **Struthers and Dixon**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 2557.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **China Pacific Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 453-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila. New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.

18-291



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GENERAL AGENTS FOR CHINA

The Safe-Cabinet *"THE WORLD'S SAFEST SAFE"*

Mr. Bennett, is going on leave shortly and is being relieved by F. B. Lynch from Hongkong.

The Tientsin Japanese Stock Exchange, which had been in process of organization for sometime, held its opening celebration on September 26. Y. Itakura is the managing-director of the exchange. The opening of the Tientsin Chinese Stock Exchange is to be held on October 1.

The Central government is in receipt of a telegram from General Chang Tso-ling stating that unless the Chita government agrees to return the forty-six villages and the territory of Altai completely to China, there is no room for China to negotiate a commercial treaty with Yourin.

General Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes were entertained at luncheon by President Hsu on the 22, September. All the Cabinet Ministers and many high officials were present. A Presidential Mandate issued on September 23 conferred on General Wood and Mr. Forbes, First Class Chia Ho Decorations with sashes.

The Aeronautical Department re-opened its aviation service in Peking on September 26. Henceforth there will be aviation service around the capital every Tuesday and Thursday and special service for visiting the Great Wall every Wednesday.

The Peking-Suiyuan Railway, the construction of which was begun sixteen years ago and which has been constructed by Chinese engineers exclusively and with Chinese capital, was recently formally opened to through traffic, exemplifying the great advance made in the development of China's system of railway communications.

All the officers and the band of the 15th Infantry stationed at Tientsin welcomed Colonel William F. Martin at the Tientsin station on the afternoon of September 26 when he arrived to take command of the local regiment. Col. Martin was formerly of Camp Benning, Georgia. He is accompanied by Mrs. Martin and their daughters.

A private telegram from Anking, Anhui, reports that some students were shot to death and many arrested on the September 21 by the bodyguards of the new Governor Li Shao-chen when the students were making demonstration before the Yamen of the Governor crying against Li's appointment to the governorship of Anhui.

A reply to the Japanese Shantung memorandum is being drafted at the Foreign Office and will, it is understood, be transmitted to the Japanese Minister within a few days. As to the contents of the reply, reports are conflicting, and it is stated in official circles here that the nature of China's note will not be made public until after it has been handed to Mr. Obata.

The annual pilgrimage to Chufu, Shantung, the birthplace of Confucius, China's Great Sage, began on September 27. All the arrangements have been made by the Confucian Association, Peking. The grand ceremony will last for three days President Hsu appointed Liu Chun-lin, a well-known Confucian scholar, as his representative to attend the meeting at Chufu.

On October 12 Peking Students' Union held a mass meeting at the Peking Teachers' College. This meeting re-affirmed the previous attitude of the students that direct negotiations with Japan should be rejected and also resolved to send out groups of street lecturers from September 26, to urge the people to stand firm in their intention to oppose the opening of Shantung negotiation with Japan.

Lewis Chase, professor of English studies in the Muslim University of Aligarh, India, and a member of the board of Examiners of Benares Hindu University and of the University of Allahabad, is a guest of members of the faculty of Yenching University. Mr. Chase plans to give a series of readings from English and American poets during the winter with biographical commentary.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, Shanghai, and Mrs. Pott were entertained at the Central Park on the evening of September 24 by the alumni of St. John's. Judge Hu I-ke was in the chair. More than fifty persons attended. Dr. and Mrs. Pott left Peking for Shanghai on the September 28 and were seen off at the station by a large number of their friends and former students both at Peking and Tientsin.

The united body of Pacific Conference societies held a meeting on October 22 at the Kiangsi Guild and passed four important resolutions upon the Shantung Question advocating strongly that the government should not enter into direct negotiations with the Japanese either here or in Washington, and that the Foreign Office issue, either officially or un-

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18-293

AMERICANISM

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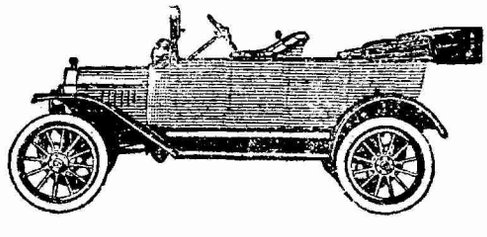

18-294

officially, to the world a statement of why they are unwilling to accept the Japanese terms.

Jack Mason, formerly Far Eastern manager of the Newspaper Enterprise Association and now proprietor of the Yellow Lantern, an exclusive curio shop in the Astor House, Shanghai, has been recently decorated by the Chinese government with the Second Class Order of the Wen Hu. The decoration was awarded because of Mr. Mason's services to the Chinese Navy while he was engaged in newspaper work in Siberia a year ago last July.

It is reported that General Chang Tso-lin is contemplating an alliance of the three Eastern Provinces and the three special administrative areas—Charhar, Suiyuan and Jehol—with six joint divisions of the Alliance equally distributed. He will be the commander-in-chief and the Tuchuns of the provinces and Tutungs of the special areas will be his own men, who will royally look after the interests within Chang's sphere of influence.

American residents in Peking gave a dinner in the Peking Hotel on the evening of September 24 in honor of General Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes, newly appointed and former Governor-Generals of the Philippine Islands respectively. The occasion, which had been arranged by a number of local American organizations, was a brilliant one, with close to three hundred people in attendance. The American Minister presided.

Pan Fu, acting Minister of Finance, and many other influential persons are contemplating establishing a Chufu University at the birth place of the Great Sage, Chufu Hsien, Shantung, and have already subscribed more than three hundred thousand dollars for initial expenses. All the professors and officers, who have already been appointed, are those who had got their credits and degrees in the old royal examination of the Ching Dynasty. The school will be inaugurated next spring.

Dr. J. A. L. Waddell left Peking on the morning of September 28, for a three week's trip to Chengchow, Hankow, Nanking and Shanghai, after which he will return to Peking before leaving for America. In the course of his trip, he will deliver an address at the annual meeting of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers which is to be held in Hankow next week, and will speak at the Hankow Engineering School and the National University at Nanking. He was accompanied by Mrs. Waddell, Mr. Dolan and T. Meloy.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. with a small party journeyed out on the afternoon of September 22 to the Western Hills, Peking, to see the big orphanage, of nearly a thousand boys and girls, under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Hsiung Hsi-ling. The distinguished visitors were conducted round the buildings personally by the hosts, who explained very carefully the working of the institution which was seen in full operation. Among the other members of the party were; R. S. Green of the Peking Medical College and Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College for women, where a Miss Hsiung, is receiving her training this year.

Major-General Leonard Wood, former Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes and the members of the Wood-Forbes Mission left Peking on the night of September 26 for Mukden, whence they will proceed by rail to Tokyo without making any stops enroute. The party was accompanied as far as Mukden by three Chinese officials who had been detailed to accompany the mission since their arrival at Shanghai. On the morning of the same day, the Chinese government placed an airplane piloted by Captain McMullin, at the disposal of the party. The entire party with the exception of General Wood and his son left Nanyuan at 7:30 a.m. and flew over Peking and out as far as the Summer Palace. The plane carried the visitors back to Nanyuan at 8:40 o'clock after a delightful flight.

The Peking Institute of Fine Arts has been organized this year with the following officers: Mrs. E. P. Allen, president; Mme. de Freitas, vice-president; N. A. Konovaloff, Secretary; F. M. Peterson, treasurer; Mildred Pyke, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Korns, L. R. O. Bevan, N. A. Konovaloff, exective committee; Mme. Brandt, E. G. Clarke, Mme. Grave, K. E. Jordan, Kung-pa King, C. H. Lauru, Mrs. F. T. Sung, Mrs. B. Lenox-Simpson, Dr. A. H. Woods, board of managers. Course offered for the year 1921-1922 are piano, voice, tone placement, solfegges, interpretation, violin viola, cello, brass instruments, and interpretive and rhythmic dancing in the school of music, and drawing, painting and applied design, out-door sketching, lectures on interior decorating, lectures on art appreciation, and sculpturing, in the school of painting and desiging.

China's Delegation to Pacific Conference has been officially appointed with the exception of the chief delegate. In this connection it is believed that Dr. Wang Chung-hui will be made the chief delegate should Dr. W. W. Yen declines to accept the appointment to that post. Dr. P. K. C.

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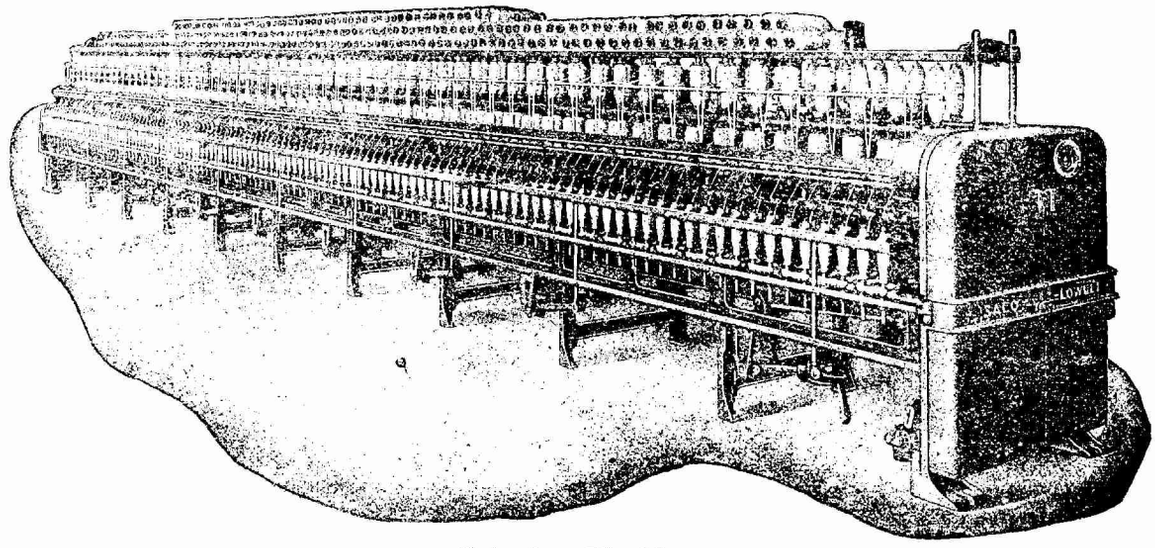

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Tyau and Mr. Y. S. Tsao have been appointed chief and assistant secretaries of the delegation respectively. Under them there are three departments, viz., department of general affairs headed by Wu Pao-yeh, department of archives headed by Hsu Shao-hsiung and department of translation headed by T. F. Huang. Twenty two technical experts from the different ministries will accompany the delegation; Y. C. Chang, Sze Shao-chang, Chow Chuan-ching, Chien Tai, Hu Chun-ping and Wang Hung-nien are representing the Foreign Office; Wang Yang-ping, the Ministry of the Interior; Li Ching-ming and Chia Shih-i, the Ministry of Finance; Li Chung-you and one other delegate, the Ministry of War; Li Ching-hsi, the Ministry of Navy; Cheng Tien-hsieh, the Ministry of Justice, Teng T'sui-ying, the Ministry of Education; Wang Chih-chang and Chow T'ien, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Yen Teh-ching, Chang Hu, Wu Kuan-wu, Tsai Kuang-chih, Tu Ting-fu and Cheng Luan, the Ministry of Communications. In addition, there are 14 secretaries, 19 attaches, 13 compilers and 4 translators. The total staff of the delegation, including foreign and Chinese Advisers, is at present eighty-eight. This number will probably be increased to 100 by further appointments. The three foreign advisors will be B. Lenox Simpson, J. C. Ferguson and R. G. Marshall and the Chinese advisors will likely be Wang Tah-hsieh, Chow Tze-chi, and M. T. Liang.

The following educational and scientific bodies were officially represented at the dedication of the Peking Union Medical College: American Medical Association by Dr. G.E. de Schweinitz, Batavia Medical School by Dr. A. de Waart, Bureau of Science of Manila by Dr. F.G. Houghwout, Canton Christian College by Prof. H.B. Gravbill, Canton Hospital by Dr. W.G. Reynolds, Chinese Eastern Railway by Dr. Lostchiloff and Dr. Chaplik, Columbia University by Prof Paul Monroe, Fuh Tan University by Dr. Li Teng-hui, Fukien Christian College by E. C. Hones, government of the Philippine Islands by Dr. A. Sison, Nanking Ginling College by Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, Hangchow Christian College by Dr. Warren Stuart, Harvard University Medical School by Dr. F.W. Peabody, Hongkong Medical Association by Dr. C.C. Wang, Hongkong University by Sir Willam Brunyate and Dr. Kenelm Digby, Hunan Yale Medical School by Prof Brownell Gage and Dr. E.H. Hume, Johns Hopkins Medical School by Dr. F.R. Sabin, Johns Hopkins University by Dr. W.H. Welch, Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, by Dr. S. Hata McGill University, Montread, by Dr. A. B. Macallum, Mukden Medical College by Dr. P. Pedersen, Mt. Holyoke College for women by Dr. Mary E Woolley, Nankai College by Dr. Chang Poling, Nanking University by Dr. A. J. Bowen, National Medical Association of China by Dr. Wu Lienteh and Dr. Way-sung New, Peking University by Dr. Leighton Stuart, School of Tropical Medicine, London, by Dr. R. T. Leiper, Shanghai Baptist College by Dr. F. J. White, Shantung Christian University by Dr. E.R. Whecler, Soochow University by Dr. W. B. Nance, Southeastern University by Dr. P. W. Kuo, St. John's University by Dr. F. L. H. Pott, University of Paris by Dr. M. S. Tuffier, The Rockefeller Foundation by J. D. Rockefeller. Jr. and G. E. Vincent, Tsinghua College by Dr. P. C. King, University of Chicago by Dr. M. A. Ryerson, University of Iowa by Dr. W. L. Russell, University of Michigan by Dr. Ida Kahn, University of Pennyslvania by Dr. J. G. Clark and Dr. de Schweinits, West China Union University, Chengtu, by Dr. E. W. Wallace, Yale University by E R. Embree.

Peking, September 29, 1921.

News from Central China

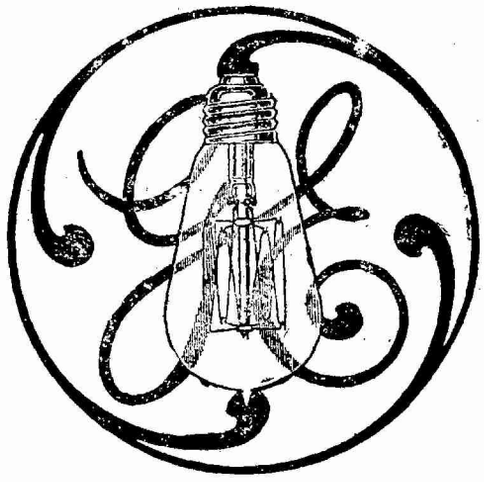
Dr. V. K. Lee, director of the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Company at Shanghai, visited Hankow this week on a short business trip.

Wong Kwong, manager of the Yangtze Engineering Works of Hankow, left last evening for Shanghai enroute to Japan. Mr. Wong will be visiting Japan on a business trip for the works.

Sir William Edwin Burnyate, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hongkong, who is now visiting Hankow, will be enteramed by the British Chamber of Commerce at a dinner at the Hankow Club.

Fei Chia-lu, of the editorial staff of the *North China Daily News*, Shanghai, passed Hankow enroute to Shasi and later to Ichang to investigate the political situation in the central Yangtze by interviewing Wu Pei-fu at Ichang.

General Ku Ping-cheng, Military Governor of Yunnan province, has issued a circular telegram to the provinces



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urging the necessity for the North and South to be united in sending a delegation to the Pacific Conference.

A concert dance in aid of the Russian famine relief fund is to be given at the Russian Club on October 15, for which occasion a famine relief committee composed of Russian residents in Hankow is working on an elaborate program of music and dance.

On Septement 28, all the Chinese and mission schools in this center were closed in honor of the birthday of the great sage of China, Confucius. Chinese official organizations and the British-Consulate-General and the British Post Office suspended business in memory of the great sage.

The Wuhan Students Federation has filed a protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking against the settlement of the Shantung question by direct negotiation with Japan. The Street Unions Association has sent a similar protest urging the adoption of a strong attitude with respect to Japan's request.

The Japanese paper at Hankow reports that Hsu En-yuen has concluded the negotiations for an American loan of Gold $16,000,000 with the incomes of wine and tobacco taxes as security. *The Hukwang Hsin Pao* adds, the rebates and commissions amount to $1,000,000, and that the loan contract will be signed very soon.

Dr. Paul Monroe, director of the Teachers College of Columbia, University and a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, will visit Wuhan sometime this month. A conference will be arranged in Wuhan to meet Dr. Monroe for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. in Hankow and Wuchang.

A Presidential mandate issued yesterday confirms the appointment of Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming, former tuchun of Hunan province, to the post of director-general of the Reconstruction Bureau of the Port of Hankow. The creation of this new post for the third time is said to be an attempt of the old Chiaotung clique to contract a foreign loan.

A new battalion of Japanese troops has arrived in Hankow from Tokyo to relieve the detachment now quartered at the Japanese barracks in Hankow. The Japanese Consul-General and authorities of the Japanese Concession entertained the newly arrived and the withdrawing troops at dinner this week. Many Japanese merchants were present at the dinners.

A Peking correspondent of the *Shanghai Journal of Commerce* writes that Chang Tso-ling is now working in harmony with Sun Yat-sen, who is planning to smash the Chihli faction of Wu Pei-fu by uniting with Chang with former Anfu leaders acting as go-between. Wu Pei-fu is also trying to win over the influence of Chen Chiung-ming through Chao Heng-ti of Hunan in order to offset the union of Sun and Chang.

The Chamber of Commerce of Ichang has repeatedly sent urgent requests to the Hankow Chamber asking for shipments of rice to Ichang where rice and practically all food stuffs are scant and expensive. Despite that rice is not abundant in Hankow, the Hankow Chamber has arranged with the rice merchants to ship 500 piculs to Ichang by the lighters of the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Company.

A Chinese telegram from Hongkong states that Sun Yat-sen, the president of the Canton government, is taking continued interest in the plan of invading Hunan and annexing that province to the Southern government, and proposes to lead an army of 100,000 men with eight aeroplanes to relieve Hunan from Northern militarism. According to this dispatch, the Southern president intends to make his headquarters at Hengchow, Hunan.

The annual meeting of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers, which is to be held on October 4-8, will take place in the newly completed modern building of the Peking-Hankow Railway administration in the French Concession of Hankow. Besides discussions of affairs of the association and problems connected with it, attending members will visit the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works and the various mining enterprises in the Tayeh district.

Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, the talented American bridge engineer who is engaged by the Ministry of Communications to serve on a board of five experts to give technical advise on the construction of a railway bridge over the Yellow River, will be presently visiting Hankow to attend the meeting of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers. He will read a paper on the subject. "The Best Type of Bridge for China." After his visit to Hankow, Dr. Weddell will return to New York.

An open air thanksgiving service will be held at the campus of Boone University, Wuchang, to commemorate the fiftith anniversary of the founding of the Boone school by Bishop Boone of the American Church Mission. Alumni and friends of the University have all been invited to attend this fiftieth anniversary service. More elaborate commemoration of the occasion has been postponed when a summer

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war was on in this center until such time when it is possible to gather more alumni of Boone from all parts of China.

Liu Tsen-en, Civil Governor of Hupeh, who has repeatedly tendered his resignation to Peking since the departure of Wang Chan-yuan from Hupeh, is urged by Peking to remain in office, at least for some time to come. The removal of Liu from office has caused a keen competition among Tsao Kun, Chin-yun-peng and Li Yuan-hung, who have respectively recommended Tang Shang-ming, Chang Kuo-kan and Lao Han-chang to be the successor of Liu To avoid displeasing any one of the three, Peking has decided that Liu remain in Hupeh

The Japanese newspaper at Hankow, the *Kukwang Hsin Pao*, appears to have begun a schemed Japanese propaganda among its Chinese readers against the attitude of America toward China in the coming conference at Washington. Under one editorial, the Japanse editor charges America with having classified China under the same catagory of the Philippine Islands Among the news columns, this Japanese paper frequently published items falsifying the steps being taken by America respecting the conference as being against the interests of China.

Japanese engineers are at work surveying land in the mining district of Tayeh with a view to erecting there, iron ore refining works for the manufacture of steel at Hsiang-Pei-shan, where the Japanese have contracted with the Hupeh Government Mining Bureau for the purchase of iron ores mined at the Hsiang Pe-shan Iron Mines. Members of the Hupeh Provincial Assembly have filed a strong protect with the Government Mining Bureau at Wuchang against the alleged contract giving the Japanese special privileges to purchase ores for the manufacture of steel.

The Chinese authorities of the Special Administrative district of Hankow, the ex-German Concession, deny the unfounded reports in the local Chinese press that they are preparing to turn over the former German Concession to the Germans. They announce that according to the Peace treaty between Germany and China, only private properties of the Germans sequestered by the Chinese government during the war are to be returned. The former German Concession and the administrative and police powers therein will still remain under the Chinese authorities.

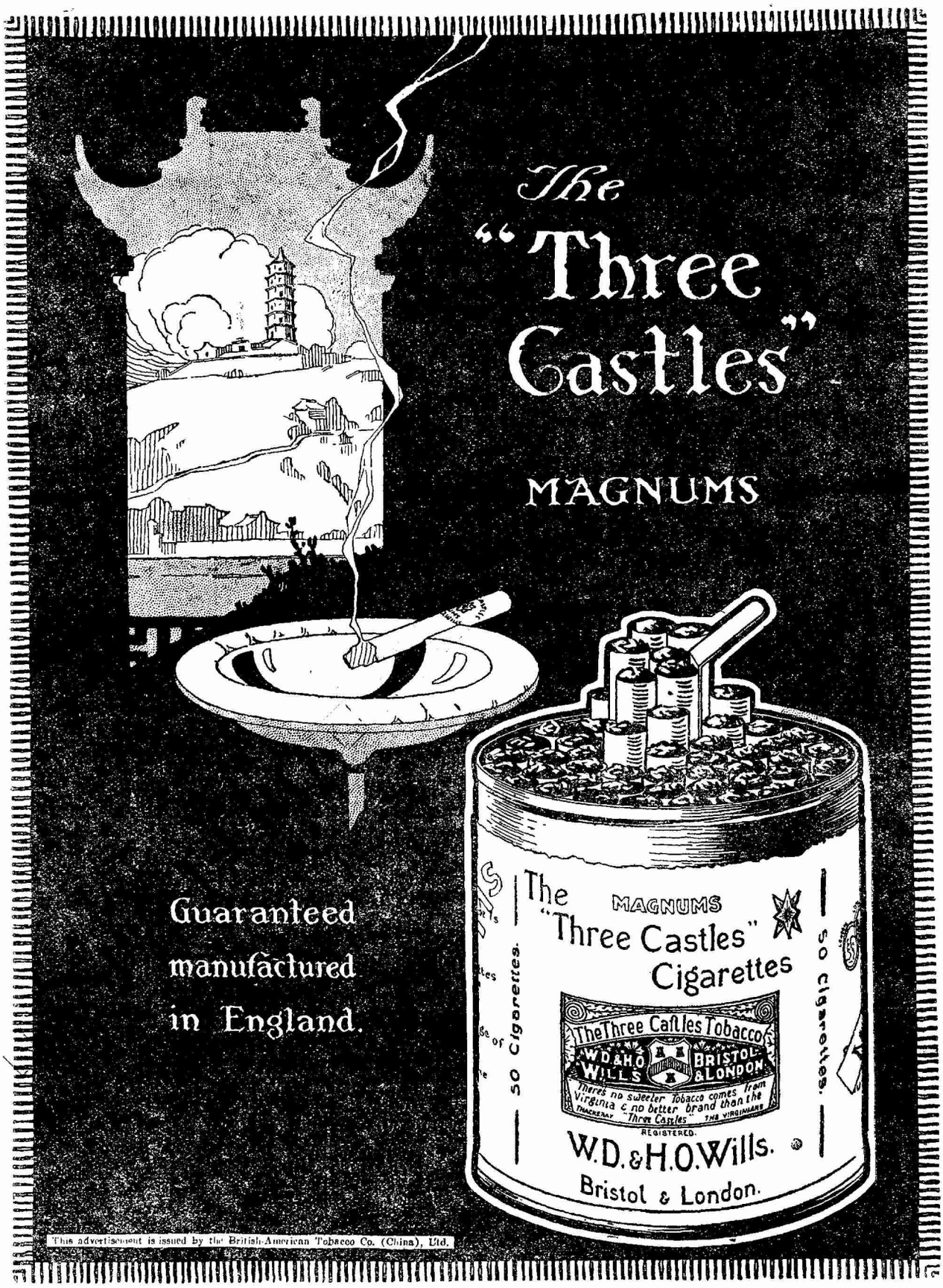
The outstanding debt on the pay-roll of the military officials in Hupeh province has amounted to $7,245,000. It is stated at the yamen circles in Wuchang that Wuhan will be threatened with another crisis before October 10th, celebration. Unless some $2,000,000 is raised to pay off part of the overdue arrears of the soldiers, the situation may assume a serious tone. Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has sent an urgent telegram to Peking demanding the payment of the funds due him. He has also urged the provincial finance bureau and the provincial specie bank to furnish him before October 10, $1,000,000.

Educational circles, including mission and government schools, held an initial meeting in the Library Hall of Boone University to discuss questions pertaining to the coming conference at Washington. Delegates to this meeting decided to appoint David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at Shanghai and a native of Hupeh province, to be their representative to attend the joint conference at Shanghai by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and the Kiangsu Eductional Association to discuss questions of China at the Pacific Conference.

Wu Pei-fu has driven the Szechuenese besiegers of Ichang about eighteen miles up and also from all sides of Ichang, which is now quiet. There is no more fighting at Ichang though firing is in progress on all fronts within about twenty miles of Ichang. The foreign guards that were landed ashore at Ichang at the outbreak of war have been withdrawn at the request of Wu Pei-fu who promised to take full responsibility for protecting foreign lives and properties at Ichang. Repeated peace missions failed to effect a truce between the Szechuenese and Wu Pei-fu, both of whom are preparing for the worst and to fight out the issue.

The defeated Hunan commanders are seeking to retaliate their new enemy, Wu Pei-fu, by calling whatever Canton influence there is in Hunan in order to overthrow Chao Heng-ti, a friend of Wu Pei-fu and through whom Wu Pei-fu came to control the situation in Hupeh and Hunan. Among the peace terms offered Hunan at a conference at Yochow, Wu demands the permission of Hunan to allow the quartering of Chihli troops at Yochow, and the disbandment of all Hunan troops that participated in the fight against Hupeh. The news was heard at Changsha with indignation, and Hunan commanders have sent private envoys to urge the Szechuenese to hold in their present fighting against their common enemy.

Reports of continued political disturbances in the central provinces coupled with the firm tone of exchange is render-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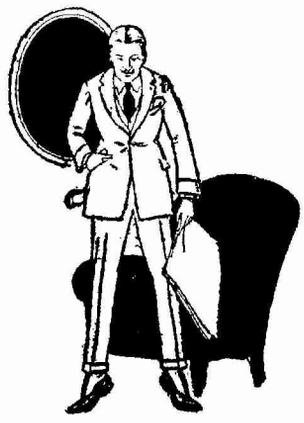

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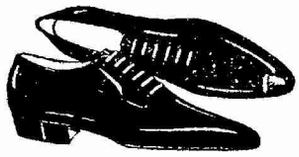

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ing export business in Hankow extremely difficult. Owing to the prolongation of fighting at Ichang which results in a suspension of traffic on the upper Yangtze section between Hupeh and Szechuen provinces, supplies of export produce from the interior districts have not been able to come to Hankow, and native dealers say that while there is plenty of cargo in the interior, producers are afraid of shipping them to Hankow for fear of robbing soldiery and pirates and robbers. This applies most acutely at the moment to beans, large quantities of which have been sold to Europe, but Chinese natives can not get the expected cargo to cover contract sales, while foreign exporters, who have contracts to complete, find no produce available in Hankow to forward within shipping dates agreed upon in contracts. The market for imported piece goods continues to improve, and clearances also show considerable improvement. During the week ending September 14, 1918 piculs of wood oil and about 17,000 piculs of sesamum seeds were exported to America and Germany respectively.

Passenger and freight traffic on the upper Yangtze valley near Ichang and Chungking is now at a complete standstill because of heavy fighting there between Wu Pei-fu and the Szechuenese headed by Liu Hsiang. All foreign steamers as well as gunboats have been indiscriminately and repeatedly fired on by the Szechuen troops as well as those of Wu. *The Robert Dollar II*, of the Dollar Steamship Company, *Loong Mow* of Mackenzie and Co, *Tayuan Maru* of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Anlan of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, and *Tungting* of Butterfield and Swire have all been fired upon more than once. The captains of the steamers at first refused to keep up the run with Chungking unless the foreign gunboats in port at Ichang instituted an adequate system of escort whereby steamers could get protection. Wu Pei-fu recently has commandeered a Chinese steamer flying the French flag, which Wu discovered to have transported troops and ammunitions for the Szechuen troops. Consular representations were made to Wu Pei-fu, but the steamer, *Shuhun*, has not yet been released. Foreign observers at Ichang all predict a long struggle, although there has been some intermittant lull in fighting due to lack of ammunitions on both sides.

Two hundred members and guests are expected to attend the annual fall meeting of the Association of Chinese and American Engineers to be held in Hankow on October 4-8. The meeting will take place in the newly completed modern building of the Peking-Hankow railway in Hankow where accommodations are being made for the attending members and delegates. A dinner will be given next Wednesday at the Russian Club of Hankow for members and others interested. Among the prominent engineers planning to attend are the following: F. H. Clark, Commissioner on Railway Technics; Frank Rhea, United States Trade Commissioner; K. Y. Kwang Peking-Suiyuan Railway and President of the Association; Yang Pao-ling, Engineer of the Grand Canal Improvement Board; F. C. Hitchcock, American International Corporation and Siems-Carey Railroad and Canal Company; S. C. Thomas, Sec, Motor Transport Service of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway; Yen Teh-ching, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Murray Sullivan, manager of the Chinese Engineering and Development Company; F. R. Sites, manager of the United States Steel Corporation, Shanghai; Paul P. Whitham, The Foundation Company, Shanghai; Edwin W. Mills, mining engineer; W. L. Hodges, consulting engineer; R. D. Goodrich, Chihli River Conservancy; C. J. Carrol, chief engineer of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway; S. K. Sah, Kaichen Engineering Corporation, P. Y. Tsai, technical expert of the Ministry of Communications; and K. Y. Cha, also of the Ministry of Communications.

Hankow, October 1, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

September 30. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., reaches Shanghai enroute to Manila, and discusses industrial possibilities in China with leading Chinese and foreigners.——Members of Chinese delegation to Washingon conference leave Peking for Shanghai enroute to America.——Mandate is issued appointing Shu Shih-ying Civil Governor of Anwhei.

October 1. Charles Beecher Warren, newly appointed Ambassador to Washington, at dinner in his honor, says all U. S. wants is frank discussion regarding Eastern problems and mutual understanding is ultimate aim so that differences disappear.——Bishop London report says a serious fight is being made to wage against the famine, and

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SHANGHAI
A. MILDNER, *Manager.*

hope for aidlies in three streams Siberia Ukraine, and Turkestan.——Berlin report says Polish and German workmen threaten concerted strike.——Major-General William Black, formerly chief of U. S. army and now retired reaches Shanghai to become a member to the Consulting Engineering Committee which is to conduct Shanghai Harber investigation.

October 2. Fighting still continues between Wu and Szechuenese Army in Hupeh district.—— Peking dispatch says $100,000 is to be allocated to establishment of rice stations for poor coolies during the cold weather.

October 3. Chinese delegation to Pacific Conference arrive Shanghai.

October 4. Peking report states that Mr. Parker was rescued from brigands on September 26, although no news was received from him during that time.

October 5. Seventy-one delegates to Washington Conference sail for San Francisco with large crowd at jetty to bid farewell.——Hankow report says attempt is made by Wu to seize the Salt Gabelle fund of Ichang with no success.——Peking dispatch says General Chang Tso-lin informs Peking government he is building a large arsenal in Mukden and 170 tons of steel and four machines have been purchased for the manufacture of munitions, and government is asked to remit funds.

GENERAL

September 29. New York dispatch says President Harding wants to let Panama Canal Tolls Act rest until after Conference and to "wipe the slate clean" as far as China is concerned at the Disarmament Conference.——Geneva report says committee of League of Nations adopts unanimously a combined resolution by Lord Robert Cecil asking Military Commission to draft general proposals on the reduction of armaments for submission to next year's meeting of Assembly.——Buenos Aires report says arrangements have been concluded for an American loan to Argentine government of $50,000,000 at seven percent.——Berlin report says note of Inter-Allies Control Commission demands that German police force be reduced immediately as demanded by the Entente.——Bishop Lambuth, born in Shanghai in 1854 dies at Yokohama.——Wu's army drives back Szechuenese ten miles up river near Hankow.——U. S. Shipping Board vessel, *Oriental* sails on maiden voyage to America, carrying heavy cargo and mail consignment.——Peking report says leading military authorities at Peking meet and discuss Cabinet situation, with no decision being reached.

September 30. Premier Hughes Australian Prime Minister, says many surprises await men who are planning to meet at Pacific Conference.——London report says Prince of Wales will reach Japan in April on visit.

October 2. London report says de Valera accepts invitation to more conferences on Ireland—Chicago report says American financial representative announces suspension of the collection of funds for use in Ireland.——Lyons report says 116 Chinese students are stranded in France and are left destitute and matter is complicated by the fact that 11 belong to the Federation of Chinese Students of France.——London report says drug menace is becoming more serious and there is an organized traffic in drugs, when League Assembly adopts a report recommending complete international action to secure better control of the opium traffic.——The number of unemployed in Britain, according to report, is 1,445,000, and there is striking corroboration of the reports that the Boshelviks are utilizing the economic troubles in Europe for their own ends.——Tokio report says Madame Yajima, president of Japanese Women's Temperance Society who is 89 years old, sails for America bearing a message to the president of the International Women's Temperance Association a resolution signed by 500,000 Japanese women signifying good wishes for the coming conference.

October 4. Paris dispatch says French trade is increasing and while resumption of business is slow it is regular and steady,——London dispatch says in interview with Maxim Gorky of Russia declares that communism is fast passing away in Russia and Tsar's fate is also sealed,——Washington report says Federal Reserve Board's report shows decided improvement in the credits situation and wholesale and retail trades, being first noted in August,

October 5. Silesian question to be settled within week's time, according to Paris dispatch,

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Fluctuations in the cotton market during the past week have been within a rather narrow range of prices. Although trading was fairly active, operations were more of a professional than general character. Local mills seem to regard the present level of prices as offering little inducement to buy considering that exports are at a standstill and the final out turn of the crop is far more favorable than anticipated. The brilliant weather we have been having has more than helped the maturation of the late planting and in consideration of that fact they have assumed a waiting attitude.

Yarn.—The yarn market has had a distinctly quiet appearance throughout the whole of the past week with trading

Kofa White Pine Cough Syrup.

with

Horehound, Flaxseed, Balm of Gilead Buds, Glycerin and Rock Candy

IS JUST THE THING FOR THAT SLIGHT HACKING COUGH, WHICH WILL LEAD TO SERIOUS THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES IF NOT STOPPED IN TIME

GET RID OF IT NOW

AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY

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18-305

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SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
SANTO DOMINGO

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

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KOBE
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GENOA

PERU
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PONCE
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SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE TOWN

TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO

VENEZUELA
CARACAS

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

18-306

almost at a standstill. Prices have receded from three to four taels, with no interest shown by the Szechuen and Hankow dealers, due to the political squabble. The market at the close, showed considerable steadiness with purchases and further enquiries from Swatow, Kiangsi, Canton and Anhwei.

Liverpool, September 29, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot .....15.21 Pence
" " October.....14.75 "
" " January.....14.24 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, September 29, 1921.

New York Market:—December .....20.87 Cents
March.....20.22 "
May .....19.68 "
Spot .....21.20 "
Market:—*Easier.*

Bambay, September 29, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 593 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan..... " 447 " "
Fine Oomra, December/January .. " 524 " "
Market:—*Strong.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow November/December.....Tls. 37.00
Shanghai November/December ..... " 33.00
" M-ginned, November/December " 33.00
Taichong November/December ..... " 34.50
Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York September 20, 1921.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd 4½'s	1928	94.00
Victory Bonds	4¾'s	1922-23	99.50
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible	6's	1925	102¼
Standard Oil Co. of New York	7's	1931	105¼
New York City	4½	1965	91¾
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common			11⅞
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			12.00

Weekly Silk Market Report

Shanghai: Holders of China Steam Filatures are still resisting any material reduction of prices, and consequently the immediate requirements of American Manufactures are supplied by the lower priced Japanese silks. Grand Extra Chops are quoted at Tls. 1250 and Mediums at 1080.

Tsatlees: No interest whatever is shown in Best Grade Tsatlees. Quotations are practically unchanged, May Hua Yue at Tls. 1050 and Market Chops at 1010.

Tussahs: During the week the market has been very quiet. Prices are practically unchanged.

Shipments up to September 27, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filature	7879 B/s	7042 B/s
Yellow Steam Filature	2887 "	239 "
White Silks	2320 "	2866 "
Yellow Silks	6554 "	5651 "
Tussahs	5004 "	1531 "

Yokohama: There is a good demand for Japan Raw Silks. Prices are on the basis of Yen 1410 for Shinshiu No 1 Superior.

Raw Silk held by the Imperial Silk Co.

The raw silk held by the Imperial Silk Co. amounts to 72,660 boxes or 42,000 bales, and the uncertainty of the date of their disposal has been a great cause of apprehension in the market. The Directors have been at variance in opinion, it is said, as to means to dispose of them, which is the reason why the stock has not been disposed of until now. It is generally wished by the merchants that the company will soon announce a way, by which its holdings to be disposed of, for otherwise the market is feared to remain wavering as at present. Agreeable to the desire, the company's directors are to meet at an early date to consider the question. The average price paid by the company for the stock is reckoned to be 1,540 yen, to which added the storage, interest, business expenses, etc. making the cost 1,650 yen. The present market price is, therefore, losing for the company; yet it may be unavoidable for the company to bear a loss for the attaining of its main object. The opinion, which is most strong among directors, seems that the existing holdings should be disposed of monthly at a certain fixed ratio for a period of two years to come in order to minimize the effect on the market.

International Confidence

The operations of international commerce are made possible through the confidence existing among the leading banks in different countries.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York is a link in this chain of international confidence.

Through its Foreign Department the Bank offers a complete international banking service to banks of the Orient.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital paid up, $25,000,000 **Surplus and Undivided Profits over $30,000,000**

18-307

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificent scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitu ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, October 5th,

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of Silver at 4/2½d. is ⅞d. lower than la The support from the Indian Bazaars appears to be slackening. Our official p for T/T on London at 4/0d. is 2d. up. Supported by a fair amount of s cover from our local Gold Dealers our market ruled firm with a premium of ⅝ to 3d. offering, until to-day, when the price of Gold Bars went to over Tls. the speculators appeared as buyers of Gold T/T. We closed with a weak t The general position as far as China Exchange is concerned has for the last m more been fogged by a determined "bull" movement on the part of our lo Dealers and the Dairen merchants. As far as we are able to gather this m does not appear to be based upon a good estimate of the balance of trade, t visible imports into consideration and we anticipate that their covering operati bring rates to a lower level within the next month or so.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 24,276,000 a decrease of Tls. 271,
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 22,700,000 ,, ,, $ 950,
Estimated value in Tls. 40,520,000 as against Tls. 55,280,000 held at time last year.

†	Average rates for Sept.	Thurs. Sept. 29	Friday Sept. 30	Sat. Oct. 1	Mon. Oct. 3	Tuesday Oct. 4
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/8.760	3/11	3/11	3/11	4/0	4/0
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/11¼	3/11¼	3/11¼	4/0¼	4/0¼
4m/s ,,	—	3/11½	3/11½	3/11½	4/0½	4/0½
T/T India	261.100	270½	270½	270½	274	274
T/T France	955.000	1040	1040	1040	1060	1060
T/T N. Y.	69.430	73	73	73	74¾	74¾
T/T H'kong	73.030	70½	70½	72	72	72½
T/T Japan	68.780	63	63	63	61¼	61¼
T/T Batavia	220.620	231	230	231	237½	237½
T/T Straits	62.270	59	59½	59½	58¼	58¼
Bk's buying rates						
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/11.760	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/3	4/3
6m/s ,, ,,	—	4/2½	4/2½	4/2½	4/3½	4/3½
4m/s ,, D/P	4/1.010	4/3¼	4/3¼	4/3¼	4/4¼	4/4¼
4m/s ,, ,,						
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,055.000	1140	1140	1140	1160	1160
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	76.430	80	80	80	81¾	81¾
4m/s ,, Docs	—	80¾	80¾	80¾	82½	82½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 4
Bullion.					
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	43⅜	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	42¼
	G. $ 71⅜	G. $ 71⅜	G. $ 70½	G. $ 70⅞	G. $ 70
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 293⁷⁰	Tls. 293⁴⁰	Tls. 296⁰⁰	Tls. 290⁰⁰	Tls. 295⁶⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	Tls. 111⁰⁰	Tls. 111⁰⁰	Tls. 111⁰⁰	Tls. 111⁰⁰	Tls. 111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.4375	72.5375	72.55	72.90	72.95
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	15%	15%	12%	9%	9%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London on Paris	T/
Bank of France rate of discount	5½%	London on Germany	T/
London open Market rate		New York on London	T
of Discount	3 m/s. 4⅛%	Bombay on London	T/
,, ,,¢	4 m/s. 4¼%	Hongkong on ,,	T/
,, ,,	6 m/s. 4½%	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, September 23, to September 30, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Sept. Tael 1.34 equal Gold. $1.)

S. S. Atlanta City, from U. S. A., Sept 2.

Cotton Raw, Bls. 1,100	Pls.	3,885

S. S. Empress of Asia, September 17.

To Chicago.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	1.35
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	165
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	10
,, other Ports	,,	29
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	90
Hyson, other Ports	,,	24

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White other Ports, Bls. 80.	Pls.	80.45
Silk Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 85	Pls.	84.65
,, other Ports Bls. 5	,,	5.00
Yellow, Shanghai Bls. 5	,,	5.04
Silk Piece Goods	,,	0.55
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	9.57
China Coarse	,,	83
,, Fine	,,	53
Straw Braid, White	,,	121

To Newton.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai, Bls. 16	Pls.	48.01

To St. John.

Bristles	Pls.	107

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 25	Pls.	25.11

S. S. Alabama Maru, from U. S. A., Sept. 3.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 500	Pls.	1,775
Paints, Unclassed	,,	9
Paper, Cigarette, on Bobbins	,,	29
Rum	Doz.	200
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Motor-trucks	,,	31

S. S. Empress of Japan, from U. S. A., Sept. 2

Aluminium Sheets	Pls.	5
Typewriters	Pcs.	10

S. S. Empress of Asia, from U. S. A., Sept. 3.

Sheetings:

Grey, 12½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	6,000
Grey, 15½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch	,,	25,000

S. S. Korea Maru, from U. S. A., Sept. 5.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 2,249	Pls.	8,358
Leather, Calf	,,	10
Leather, Cow, for soles	,,	16
Leather, Patent	,,	3
Sodium, Sulphate	,,	83
Waters, Mineral	Doz.	77
Cigarettes	Mille	4,700

S. S. Kentucky, from U. S. A., September 8.

Drills, Grey, over 12½ lb.	Pcs.	1,500
Cotton Flannel, Grey, 40 in. by 31 yd	,,	11
Baths, Enamelled	,,	17
Bedsteads	,,	2
Motor-cars	,,	40
Oilcloth	,,	530
Copper Tubes	Pls.	11
Iron Bars	,,	94
,, Hoops	,,	14
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	15
,, Rails	,,	1,825
Cheese	,,	6
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 8,200	,,	29,095
Flour, Patent	,,	15
Leather, Patent, Cow	,,	4
Paint, Composition	,,	15
Paper, Writing	,,	22
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	8
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,794
Wool and Cotton Blankets	lb.	189
Hats	Doz.	3
Mirrors	,,	4
Cigarettes	Mille	100
Shoes	Pairs	191
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	23,892
Oil, Unclassed	,,	325
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	250
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	80,408

S. S. West Jester, from U. S. A., Sept. 8.

Iron Croppings	Pls.	4,245
Timber:		
Soft, Wood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup ft.	100,049

S. S. Amur Maru, September 20.

To New York.

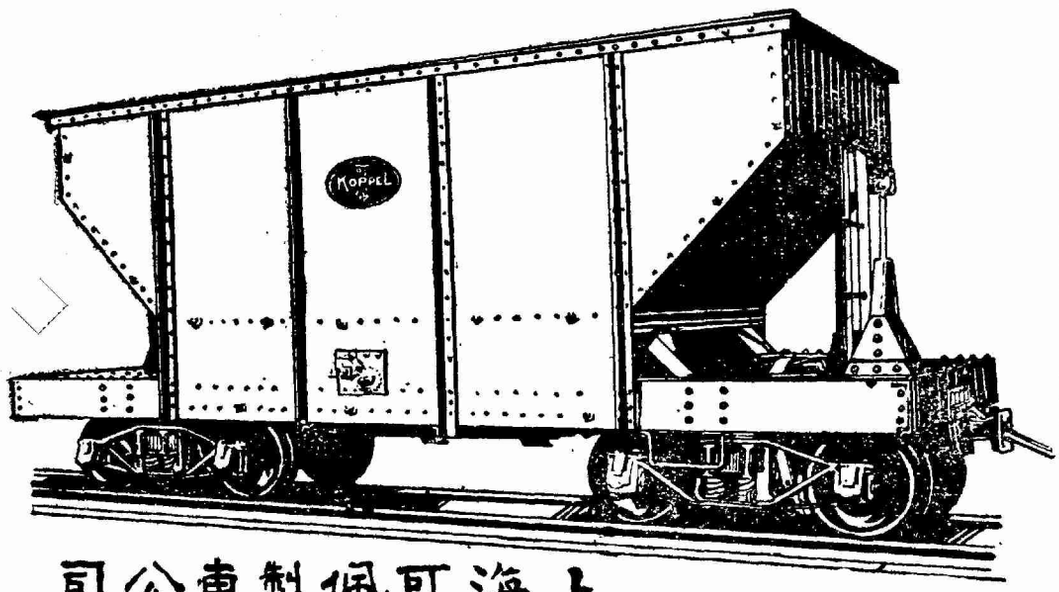
Tea, Green:		
Hyson, Ningpo	Pls.	706
Hyson, Hangchow	,,	24
Hyson, Chinkiang	,,	113
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	814
Gunpowder, Hangchow	,,	24
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	126
Antimony, Oxide	,,	235
Antimony, Regulus	,,	3,360
Chinaware, Fine	,,	10
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	563
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	169
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	168
Intestines	,,	14
Oil, Wood	,,	3,465
Peas, White	,,	1,425
Rush, Hats, Coarse	Pcs.	120,600

To San Francisco.

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	45
,, Yolk, Powder	,,	843
Oil, Wood	,,	2,272

To Boston.

Feather, Goose	Pls.	102



上海可佩製車公司

Hopper bottom Coal cars supplied to a China Coal Mine.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

No. 1 The Bund
SHANGHAI

18-309

New Books and Publications

The Foreign Trade of the U. S.

American Foreign Trade by Wm. F. Notz, Ph. D., and Richard S. Harvey, Ph. D. Bobbs-Merrill Company; Indianapolis, Indiana; 1921.

THE title does not give an adequate idea of the nature of this useful book. It is a careful discussion from a legal an economic standpoint of the change in the attitude of American lawmakers toward combinations when such combinations are for the promotion of export trade and a practical discussion of the Webb-Pomerene law and the Edge law.

Part I. In a very clear and concise manner, the evolution of the American trade policy with respect to trusts is outlined.

Part II, pages 21 to 118. The development of monopolies in the United States, such measures as the Sherman Anti-trust Act, Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act, with an analysis of the functions and scope of the Federal Trade Commission are discussed in a through-going yet concise and interesting manner. This is apparently one of the best short histories of the anti-trust movement in the United States.

Part III, pages 119 to 156, is devoted to a discussion of the combinations in commerce at the outbreak of the World War and the effect of the World War on industrial combinations with the attempt at organization for export trade in the United States prior to the enactment of the Webb-Pomerene law.

Part IV, pages 157 to 209 takes up the Webb-Pomerene law with a legal and economic discussion of its provisions including a very helpful and interesting chapter upon methods of forming export associations and the Webb-Pomerene law in operation, with criticisms of the act.

In part V. pages 319 to 352, the Edge Act for financing foreign trade is analyzed with a synopsis of the act and regulations for operating under it.

In part VI, pages 353 to 404, international agreements and international charters are discussed.

The appendix is a valuable part of the work; it consists of 140 pages of laws and acts bearing upon this subject, commencing with the Sherman Anti-trust Act of 1890, with other useful documents, such as the application for incorporation under the Edge Act and the International Dyestuff, International Powder, International Tobacco, International Aluminum and other similar agreements, closing with the methods of competition declared unfair by the Federal Trade Commission.

The volume is an extremely useful handbook for any American bank or firm engaged or expecting to engage in foreign trade in any way. It is also a valuable source of reference and reading for students of anti-trust legislation. In spite of the technical nature, the authors have succeeded in presenting their facts in an entertaining and readable style. It is a decidedly worth while and practical contribution to our literature upon foreign commerce. This volume is the first of a series of works that are being promoted by the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, Washington, D. C., to develop a substantial literature in the newly recognized professional training for overseas commerce.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
THE ASIATIC REVIEW
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"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—
Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe & Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
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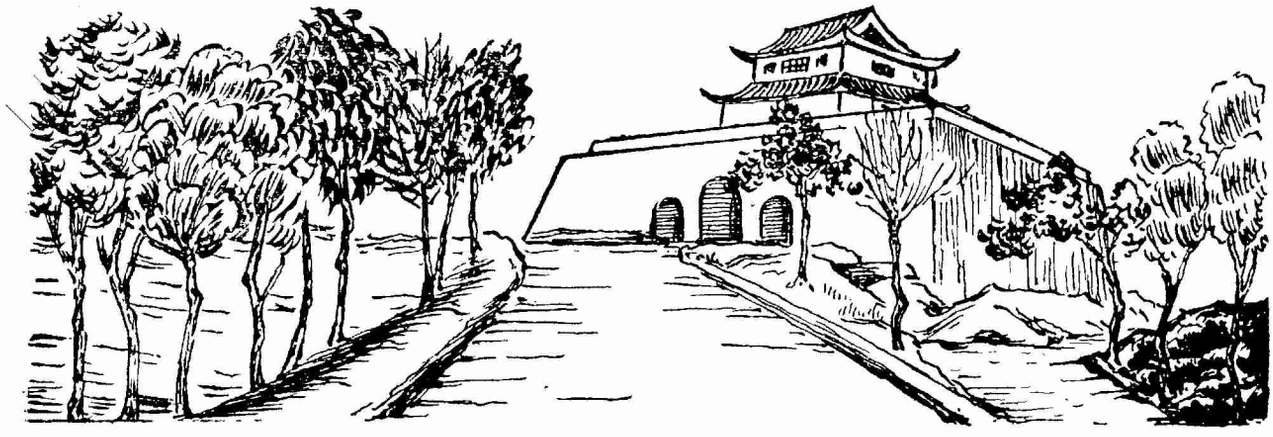

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

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and

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This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1. John Hay and the Open Door

This article is on page 204.

Questions. 1. When did discussion of the Open Door in China first begin? 2. What office did John Hay hold, and what steps did he take which resulted in the assertion of this policy? 3. Did this policy take the form of an international agreement? 5. Has there been an Open Door in the British Empire? Explain. 4. Has the term a commercial or a political meaning—or both meanings? 6. State accurately what Mr. Hay asked of the Powers in his letter on the subject. 7. Did the Hay note recognize "spheres of influence" in China? 8. State clearly the three differing interpretations of the Open Door which are explained here. 9. Which of these interpretations was Mr. Hay's? 10. Write your own definition of the Open Door being sure that you state your idea with accuracy.

Topic 2. China and the Conference.

Read the article beginning on p. 205.

Questions. 1. The writer thinks that the Chinese are wrong in distrusting the outcome of the Washington Conference. Why? 2. What does the writer think must be done regarding the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Lansing-Ishii Agreement? Why? 3. Can Japan expect to gain any benefit from the Conference? 4. Is all the blame to be put on Japan for Japanese aggression in China? Do you agree with the writer's views on this subject? 5. Can China expect the abolition of extraterritoriality at this time? Give reasons. 6. Is it expedient for her to ask for control of her tariff at this time? 7. State what questions China can very reasonably bring up before the Conference, and what agreement she has a right to expect in regard to them.

Topic 3. Japan and Disarmament.

Do you think the suspicion with which other nations view Japan is removable? Try to find an answer to this question as you read the article on p. 210.

Questions. 1. State the four fundamental problems which the Japanese face, as given here. 2. What solution is here offered for the racial difficulty? 3. Are Japan's ambitions different from those of other nations in the past? Is she any more to blame than they? 4. Is there liberal opinion in Japan today? 5. If Japan is to disarm what assurance should be given her by the United States and other powers?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1. Current Press Opinion

Read the comments on p. 213.

Questions. 1. Discuss the practical value of the suggestion of Kang Yu-wei regarding negotiating with Japan at this time. 2. Are the Peking and the Canton governments showing a conciliatory spirit towards each other in regard to the delegation to go to Washington? 3. Is the idea of sending "people's delegates" a good one or not?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1, Economic and Financial Conditions during August

Read the article on pp. 211-13 and the editorial on the subject of trade with the United States on p. 202. You will find further information about exchange on p. 252 and about current trade with the United States on p. 253.

Questions: 1. What opinion is expressed on p. 211 as to a revival of trade? 2. What opinion is expressed on p. 202? 3. How do you account for the difference if the opinions seem to you to differ? 4. Show how each of the events recorded on p. 211 will exercise an unfavorable influence on trade? 5. Why have business men turned to speculation? 6. What is meant by the statement that "raw silk is very quiet"? 7. How is this condition explained? 8. What is the price if silver as quoted on p. 212, on p. 252? 9. What is the opinion of these writers as to prices in the near future? 10. What becomes of the silver that is brought to Shanghai? 11. Explain why governments frequently reduce the amount of silver in their coins. 12. What is the meaning of the phrase "the corner has been turned."?

Topic 2. An "All-Chinese Railway."

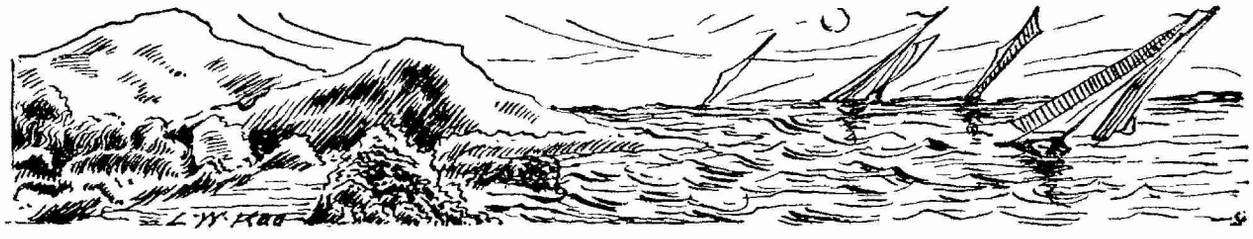
Read the article on pp. 207-10 and locate the railway mentioned on the map on p. iv.

Questions: 1. When was the Peking–Kalgan section of this railway completed? 2. Who was the engineer in charge of the building of this section? 3. Why is he famous in China? 4. What change was made in the plans for this railway in 1909? 5. What was the reason for this change? 6. Does the writer of this article believe the change to have been justified? 7. Between what cities does this railway now run? 8. What does the writer mean by saying that this railway has built itself "without capital and capitalization"? 9. How is it known that this road is profitable? 10. Why is this road of great importance to the people of Peking? 11. Read the last sentence in this article and write a paper on railways in China from the point of view of the three kinds of service that are mentioned.

Topic 3. China's Progress in Industry

Information under this heading is to be found on pp. 245-8. This should be looked over every week whether or not questions are asked about it.

Questions: 1. What is the information about profits earned by cotton mills in Nantungchow? 2. This is much greater profit than is made in the same industry in America. How do you account for the fact that the rate of interest in capital is greater in China than in America?



The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 1, 1921, Cause No. 1475, U. S. v. Wisner; adjourned until Oct. 5.

" 1, " " " 1483, U. S. v. Hutchinson; testimony taken of S. P. C. 437.

" 4, " " " 1459, U. S. v. Norman; turned over to the U. S. Military Authorities.

" 4, " " " 1467, U. S. v. Muncie; turned over to the U. S. Military Authorities.

FRED R. HANISH, PLAINTIFF v. FEARON, DANIEL & CO. INC., DEFENDANT.

(Continued from last week)

VI

The burden rests upon defendant to prove that it was justified [7] in discharging plaintiff, particularly as in the contract it reserved but one ground of discharge and it is not, and could not be, invoked here. Upon a review of the whole evidence we are obliged to find that defendant has not met that burden and we must correspondingly find that plaintiff is entitled to recover.

His action is for the wrongful termination of his contract (as distinguished from a mere action for salary) and his measure of damages is "the amount he would have received if the contract had been kept." [8] Now plaintiff, by giving the proper notice, was entitled to continue until September 1, 1924 or a period of four years and one month (p. 4) after his dismissal. And the salary for that period would amount to Tls. 49,000. Of course this amount would be subject to deductions for any earnings by plaintiff from other sources. But the burden was upon defendant to prove such earnings, [9] and it made no attempt to do so. Defendant was also entitled to return passage for himself and family which he states (p. 4) and it is not disputed, would cost Tls. 1500, making a total of Tls. 50,500.

The contract further provides:

> "In addition to the said salary, it is mutually agreed that Mr. Hanish shall receive ten (10%) percent of the net profits derived annually from the aforementioned 'Export Department' (covering both the exports from the Shanghai and Hankow offices). Such net profit shall be the absolute net gain to the 'Department' after every and all expenses properly connected therewith have been deducted, including such interest in the 'sub-departments' as may now or be hereafter payable to individuals under Mr. Hanish; also after having deducted the interest in profits of the export branch of the Hankow Office payable to the Manager of said Branch.
>
> There shall be a certain sum agreed upon to cover annual overhead against the said 'Department', which amount will be determined between Mr. Hanish and Mr. Nichols as soon after Mr. Hanish's arrival at Shanghai as may be found possible to do.
>
> Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc. agrees to keep complete and accurate account of the Shanghai and Hankow export business, and it is understood and agreed that Mr. Hanish shall, at all times convenient and proper, have the privilege of inspecting such records. Fearon, Daniel & Co., Inc. agrees to render to Mr. Hanish a statement of the business of his Department at

7. Ford v. MacDonnell-Chow Corp., 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 804.

8. Steele v. American Trading Co., 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 976, citing Benjamin v. Hillard, 23 How. (U. S.) 149, 16 L. ed., 518 (quoting Alder v. Keighly, 15 M. & W., 117; Hadley v. Baxendale, 9 Exch. 341); Pierce v. R. Co., 173 U. S. 1, 43 L. ed., 591. "The amount of the agreed wages may be taken as the measure of damages prima facie." Saxonia etc. Co. v. Cook, 7 Colo. 569, 4 Pac. 1111, quoted with approval in Alaska etc. Co. v. Chase, 128 Fed. 889.

   See also Lewis v, Sherin Co., 194 Fed. 976; Jones v. Trinity Parish, 19 Fed. 59, 65; Seymour v. Oelrichs, 156 Cal. 782; Davis v. Dodge, 110 N. Y. Suppl. 787.

9. Steele v. American Trading Co., 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 977; American China Development Co. v. Boyd, 148 Fed. 258; Sedgwick, Damages (9th ed.) II, sec. 667.

Judgments

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 1, 1921, Cause No. 1483, U. S. v. Hutchinson; Fine of $20.00.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Sept. 30, 1921, Cause No. 1409, In re Estate of Mariano Muyot; application to pay claims.

" 30, " " " 798, Steele v. American Trading Co.; mandate of U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals; notice.

" 30, " " " 1486, Kiang v. Kosel; petition.

Oct. 1, 1921, Cause No. 1486, Kiang v. Kosel; marshal's return of order.

" 1, " " " 1487, In re Last Will & Testament of Richard Davis Smart; petition; report of death; will; depositions.

" 1, " " " 1488, Gensburger v. Moss; complaint; Summons to answer issued.

" 3, " " " 1488, Gensburger v. Moss; marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 3, " " " 1487, In re Last Will and Testament of Richard Davis Smart; letters testamentary.

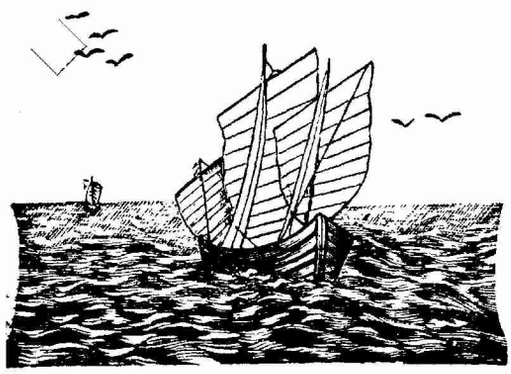
" 4, " " " 1443, Silas v. Arkell & Douglas; affidavit; motion.

" 4, " " " 1274, Yang Ting Dzung v. International Banking Corporation, et al; demurrer.

" 5, " " " 1490, U. S. v. White; affidavit

" 5, " " " 1172, In re Estate of Edmond Kempffer; petition for final distribution.

" 5, " " " 1365, Dolan v. Dolan; defendant's answer.



the expiration of each year, or, as soon after the expiration of each annual period as may be found possible, but in no event shall such statement, together with a check for his share of the profit, be delayed longer than two (2) months from the termination of each annual period.' (par. 10)

Plaintiff testifies on this point:

"I have approximated that, about Taels 15,000,00 for the balance of the life of the contract, and what is paid me for the previous period for which no statement has been rendered me when there should have been." (p. 4)

"I have taken into consideration the basis of earnings which I might have with the Company for four years past; four years, nine months. While in New York with them we showed profits there of between thirty and forty thousand dollars per annum, whilst here I would have been interested in profits of both Shanghai and Hankow." (p. 5)

In other words plaintiff estimated the "net profits" for his whole period on the basis of those realized in previous years. But there is no certainty that the future profits will be the same nor even that there will be any. And the approved rule is that

"anticipated profits cannot be recovered where they are dependent upon uncertain and changing conditions, such as market fluctuations, or the chances of business, or where there is no evidence from which they may be intelligently estimated." [10]

As was said by an eminent Federal Judge:

"Expected profits are, in their nature, contingent upon many changing circumstances, uncertain and remote at best. They can be recovered only when they are made reasonably certain by the proof of actual facts which present data for a rational estimate of their amount. The speculations and conjectures of witnesses who know no facts from which a reasonably accurate estimate can be made form no better basis for a judgment than the conjectures of the jury without facts." [11]

But while we could not render judgment as to this branch of the case upon plaintiff's testimony he is clearly entitled to an accounting [12] not only as to the expired portion of his contract but also as each future year accrues.

The answer prays for the return of certain condition sheets or for a judgment for their value but plaintiff testifies that these "were my own property" and tho the manager testified subsequently (p. 260) he did not deny plaintiff's claim.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that defendant take nothing by its answer, but plaintiff's motion to strike on page 219 of the transcript is sustained as to all except the first sentence of the answer in question and all exhibits offered by defendant and not heretofore received are admitted. But defendant's motion to strike on page 225 of the transcript is overruled; and in accordance with the findings recited above it is further considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the sum of Shanghai Tls. 50,500 together with his costs and that defendant render an accounting, in accordance with its contract, of the income of its export department covering the Shanghai and Hankow offices.

10. Corpus Juris, XVII, 787, 788.

11. Central Coal etc. Co. v. Hartman, 111 Fed. 96, 102. Cf. Boston etc., R. Co. v. O'Reilly, 158 U.S. 334, 15 SCt 830, 39 L. ed. 1006; Sperry, etc., Co. v. O'Neill-Adams Co., 185 Fed. 231, 107 CCA 337; Long v. Charles A. Kaufman Co., 128 La. 767, 769, 55 S. 348,

12. Corpus Juris, I, 616.

WHEN you are sued you secure legal advice from a man who has knowledge of the law.

WHEN you are ill you send for a man that has studied and practiced medicine.

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The Oriental Press Advertising

DEPARTMENT

115 Avenue Edward VII

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House during the week: J. Ohya; Iio; V. G. Heiser, Peking; W. A. Raider, Tientsin; H. Mareiki, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Abildgaard, Kobe; Dr. and Mrs. Tuorney, Peking; H. Telfeyan; Miss L. Harris; A. L. Sumer, Tientsin; W. E. Brown, Hongkong; Mrs. L. H. Smith, Chefoo; E. W. Oswell, Honan; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Flower; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Cox, Soochow; Dr. and Mrs. K. Yoto, Hangchow; Richardson, Peking; F. D. Sovuel; H. Smith, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Sokiolski, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Y. A. Bena, Local; Lt. and Mrs. C. L. Bridge; S. S. Goldwater, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Peters, Tientsin; F. R. Manley, Vancouver; B. F. Shore, Kansas City; M. J. Simmons, New York; A. A. Murphy, New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. Buchan, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crindall, New York; H. Hobden, Local; B. Honig, New York; Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Hovey, Shanghai, M. Boerstra, Tokyo; Mr. and Mrs. Y. A. Haley, England; M. G. Berman, London; W. Adamson, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. E. Y. Tait, Local; E. M. Thomas, Peking; C. L. Brossean, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baker, Tientsin; Dockweiles, Peking; Houston, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Solmon; J. W. McCrosky, New York; J. B. Johnson, London; A. W. Hill, Hankow; G. R. Boyan, London; Miss M. K. Egoleston, New York; Miss L. Lewis, New York; Capt. Swift, Tientsin; Bowden, Tientsin; Daniels, Tientsin; C. L. Lane, Peking; W. W. Harris, Manila; P. B. Shelmerdine.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs J. Raymond, Marsaille; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Meekins, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Arnand, Pukow; Dr. and Mrs. de Bandre, Marseille; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. de Carvalls, Hongkong; H. A. Phelips, Weihaiwei; W. A. Button, Calcutta; C. A. Eves, Calcutta; C. M. Martze, London; G. Taravel, Tientsin; Mr. and Msr. Pembertan, Japin; Mr. and Mrs. B. Berrens; Capt. and Mrs. A. V. Porherra; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Shirazi, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Burn, Local; Mr. and Mrs. Farrer, Local; Mr. and Mrs. F. Thiel, Tokyo; Thos. B. Nolan; Miss J. Thiel Tokyo; A. Blum, Shanghai; A. Merz, Switzerland; H. A. Geehter; Miss A. Van Black, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Henkel, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Merrutt, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Lebrunetel, Harbin; Wangkwong, Hankow; E. Hrasia, Tsinan; R. D. Stein, Tsinan; E. Guttary; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. W. Marehell, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Marshell; Mr. and Mrs. J. Farmer, Melbourne; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hololand, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. A. Park, Amsterdam.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from June 1 to June 10, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	141204	347513	317	439034	.....	19114	10380578	.....	1214480	-11.70	3001213	47649	.....	1.59
Peking-Mukden	208070	362795	755	571620	57071	.....	11911446	2029964	.....	4.55	3180303	683949	.....	21 69
Tientsin-Pukow	152376	320319	9076	481771	67512	.....	7619332	589321	.....	7.73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	26153	76278	3665	106066	.....	18714	2273342	.....	554639	-24.39	814610	139540	.....	17.13
Shanghai-Nanking	134022	67339	2473	203834	25830	.....	3383539	357904	.....	11.61	1110616	23334	.....	2.64
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	66776	23374	675	95825	.....	13923	1464935	143174	.....	9.77	573303	3363	.....	0 67
Cheng-Tai	15795	35462	105	51362	.....	47259	1438144	.....	624445	-43.42	492935	.....	81714	-16.98
Canton-Kowloon	25463	3269	700	29432	4441	.....	581295	108519	.....	18.67	191318	.....	1791	-0.94
Kirin-Changchun	17349	48945	282	65576	15234	.....	1248365	191441	.....	15.33	278194	.....	371	-0.13
Taokow-Chinghua	3419	11058	270	14747	.....	25584	401693	.....	40751	-10.14	156103	.....	4835	-3.13
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1419	4867	.....	6286	5454	.....	129329	.....	135759	-104.97	51157	.....	70315	-129.84
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	1182	41	482	1705	952	.....	20293	12554	.....	61.87	17415	14775	.....	84.86
Kaifeng-Honan	16776	9447	714	26937	.....	7018	823714	88008	.....	10.68	227604	23120	.....	10.16
Wuchang-Changsha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ssu-Tao	4177	20171	51	24399	9294	.....	354251	.....	57353	-16.19	75844	.....	9186	-12.11
TOTAL	814181	1335978	19535	2169694	54176	.....	41766307	893560	.....	2.14	10177057	779966	.....	7 66

H. H. CHENG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications